New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Reaping and Threshing Machine Patents

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAILY MAILS.

Senator Jones' Onslaught on the Post-Master General.

Probable Failure of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Probable Failure of the Pacific Railroad Bill—The Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill conclude that it will not pass in its present shape. Mr. McDougall proposes to overrule the Speakers' decision that the bill cannot be amended, to-morrow, and then amend it by adopting the "three-route" proposition. The probability is that all will fail.

In the Democratic Senatorial Caucus to-day there was great dissimilarity of opinion. They failed to agree on anything. This is the third meeting with the same result.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

JOHN S. WELLS, Senator from New-Hampshire, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A large number of memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. SUMNER presented two from the citizens of Delaware, in favor of cheap ocean postage, and two others in favor of the mediation of the United States between the belligerent powers of Europe.

REAPING AND THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. SEWARD presented the concurrent resolutions of the New-York Legislature, in opposition to the extension of the patents to the reaping and threshing machines of McCormick, Hussey, and Moore and Hascall.

Mr. STEWART protested against Moore. Moore and Hascall being put in such company. He desired the Senate should know that such opposition primarily came from the manufacturers, who wanted to make money out of the genius of inventors.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported in favor of placing at the control of the Executive an adequate volunteer force to suppress Indian hostilities. It was ordered to be printed. Mr. SHIELDS remarking that when the Military Appropriation bill came up, he should move it to be an amendment thereto.

A communication was received from the Postmaster General, explaining why a recent law had not been carried out, which required a daily mail from Louisville to New-Orleans and intermediate points.

MAILS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. JONES regretted that he had to find fault with an officer of the Government. When I was sent here in 1851, I was charged to see that a section of the country whose commerce reached $[illegible] per annum, had proper mail facilities. I went to Judge HALL, the Postmaster General. He was inexorably against giving us a proper mail. When Judge CAMPBELL succeeded, I met with a cold and indignant rebuff upon this subject. I appealed to Congress, and they in 1852 had passed a law directing the establishment of a daily service. The Postmaster General thereupon issued a proposal for a double mail, but having found he had exceeded the requirement of the law, suspended that contract, and made one with Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER to carry a daily mail, but when the contractors were quite ready, the mail agent refused to deliver them the mails, because there was some freight on board the boat. Under this pretext the Postmaster General set at defiance a law of Congress. In 1853 another law to the same effect was passed. The Postmaster General says he declined to make the contracts, because the biddings were too high. Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER had agreed to carry the mails from Louisville to New-Orleans at a rate of about 18 cents per mile. We pay [illegible] per mile for transatlantic mails, and there is no service in the United States as low as the contractors agreed to do this. Mr. JONES gave several illustrations of recent delays in the receipt of letters from the West, and concluded: Talk of Free Government and Institutions! The Crown in England dares not trample upon the laws, but here an adjunct of the Government has treated them with silence, indifference, contumacy and contempt. I will not say what I think the remedy should be. If it were left to myself, I might go beyond the bounds of prudence, and therefore will move to refer the subject to the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Office Roads.

Mr. BROWN also examined and condemned the conduct of the Postmaster General.

Mr. BENJAMIN appealed to the precedents upon this subject, and described the action of the Senate upon similar matters heretofore.

Mr. RUSK suggested that however peremptory the law, the Ohio River was not always navigable. He said he would give it proper attention in Committee.

Mr. DIXON thought the Postmaster General had gone beyond his powers, and set at defiance a law of the country.

On motion, Mr. SEWARD, of the Naval Department, was asked for the report of Commodore PERRY of his diplomatic negotiations with Japan, which, together with the maps and sketches, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved a substitute for the Bounty Lands bill, more restricted than the original, as amended.

Mr. GWIN said, that if such passed now, a more comprehensive one would soon be required, and therefore moved a postponement to the 1st of December next. Negatived, 12 nays to [illegible] yeas.

Messrs. CLAYTON and DAWSON advocated the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. STUART was entirely opposed to the bill in its present shape, to which Mr. DAWSON replied. After a few remarks from Mr. BADGER, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

Mr. PENNINGTON presented the resolutions of the Governor and Legislature of New-Jersey, asking that an expedition be fitted out to search for Dr. KANE. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER asked the unanimous consent of the House to take from the table the Senate resolution for that purpose. If anything is to be done, it should be done quickly. It would not take five minutes to act on it.

Mr. SMITH objected.

Mr. PECK presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York against the extension of the patents of McCormick's, and other reaping machines. Laid on the table.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the question was on its passage.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the main question was ordered, his object being to reach the point, when he could move to send the subject to a Select Committee.

Mr. TWEED moved to lay Mr. CAMPBELL's motion on the table. Refused.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was then agreed to by a vote of Yeas 105, Nays 88.

Mr. CAMPBELL said this bill is very imperfect, the House has certainly not had time to examine the vast amount of information procured at an enormous expense relative to surveys. It was due to the Select Committee on the subject that it should be recommitted to it, instead of to a new Committee. He made that motion and demanded the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURN, Me., asked him to withdraw it, that he might move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and wishing to move substantially the amendment offered by Mr. McDOUGALL, for three roads.

Mr. CAMPBELL refused to withdraw. The House had been floundering in confusion long enough. There were other important business to be acted on.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Would it not be well for the gentleman (Mr. CAMPBELL) to move to lay the bill on the table? It was evident he did not want the bill to pass.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, he did not want to kill the bill by a blow of this kind, but he wanted further time for consideration.

Mr. McDOUGAL asked Mr. CAMPBELL to name Thursday as the time for the Committee to report.

Mr. CAMPBELL refused, for the reason that it would be utterly impossible by that time to examine all the documents in the case.

The motion was then disagreed to—Yeas, 101; Nays, 103.

After further proceedings the question was again taken on recommitting the bill to the Select Committee.

Much interest was manifested to learn the result, and on the vote being counted, it was found the House was equally divided—103 on each side.

The Speaker voted in the negative, and said afterwards that by this decision he did not mean to commit himself to the bill, for he was opposed to it.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas 109, Nays 97.

A reconsideration of the vote then took place, and the Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted to the Select Committee—Yeas 108, Nays 97.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Bayley, Bayly, Barksdale, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bocock, Boyce, [illegible] Wright of Pa.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Banks, Barry, Benton, Bliss, Bristow, Bugg, [illegible] and Zollicoffer.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote just taken and to lay that motion on the table, the House adjourned.

Cabinet Changes—Meeting of Democratic Senators.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

It is competently predicted that Governor MARCY may go to Europe. The Cabinet is and has been amicable. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR prefers to stay at home.

The Democratic Senators held a meeting this morning to express the sentiments of their party on the question of Know-Nothingism. They adjourned, however, without coming to any definite action.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

WILLIAM BRANDING, of South Carolina, and GEORGE L. NIGHTINGALE, of Iowa, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors to-day.

No. 46.—Edward Herndon, appellant, vs. James C. Ridgway et al. The cause was argued by Mr. PHILLIPS, for the appellees, and submitted on printed argument by Hon. S. ADAMS for appellant.

No. 47.—City of Boston, plaintiffs in error, vs. David E. Legraw.

The argument of the cause was commenced by Mr. CHANDLER for the plaintiff.

Know-Nothing Convention in New-Hampshire—The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

The members of the late New-Hampshire Know-Nothing State Convention, held in Manchester, are to assemble at the same place on the 30th, to nominate a candidate for Governor—Rev. JOHN MOORE, their first nominee, being ineligible to the office. The talked-of candidates are numerous: Ex-Governor COLBY, DAME of Portsmouth, MARSTON of Exeter, and CHRISTIE of Dover, head the list.

Snow is said to be six feet deep in some of the northern towns of New-Hampshire. At Concord it was one foot deep yesterday. Throughout this State the railroads are much obstructed by snow. This morning the storm here changed to rain, but it has cleared off finely this evening.

The Know-Nothing Convention, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Know-Nothing Convention adjourned without making a nomination.

Hog killing is over for the season. The whole number of hogs killed to-day is 284,000.

The weather is extremely cold.

The Railroad Riot in Canada.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 22.

The rioters, who were dispersed at Ridgeway on Saturday, have assembled again and taken possession of the track of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad at Cayuga, C. W., a few miles east of Brantford. Fifteen men, employed by the Company, went down this morning to open the Road, but nothing has been heard from them yet. The track is clear and unmolested at Ridgeway. The thirteen prisoners taken at the scene of the outrages of Saturday, are still under guard at Fort Erie. The magistrate at Fort Erie has made a requisition for troops, and a party is expected to start from Niagara to-night. A train with troops will go through in the morning and clear the road of all obstructions, at all hazards.

McGee's Lecture—A Row.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE delivered his lecture this evening, in Music Hall, on WASHINGTON's opinions of emigration and naturalization. In the course of his lecture, some of his remarks were construed by a few of the audience into a disrespect for the memory of WASHINGTON, and led to much confusion and some severe fighting in the Hall. The row was soon quelled and the disturbers ejected from the premises.

A Strike among Irish Laborers.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Irish laborers on a section of the enlarged Canal, a few miles west of this city, have struck for higher wages. They have been receiving seven shillings per day, and now demand eight shillings. Trouble is apprehended.

Robbery in the Cars by means of Chloroform.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 22.

A woman was robbed in the cars of the Central Railroad, a few miles east of Rochester, on Saturday last. Chloroform was administered to her by another female, and while under its influence the robbery was effected.

Railroad Accident.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Monday, Jan. 22.

The up passenger train to-day, when near this village, ran into a culvert which had been washed open by the recent storm, and the whole train was thrown from the track. The engine was precipitated some fifty feet down an embankment, and was rendered a complete wreck. The passengers escaped without injury, but Mr. G. W. ABBOTT, a fireman, was badly hurt.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Reports of the Dry Dock Savings Bank and of the Brooklyn Institute.

Sam After the Foreign Legions with a Sharp Stick

Resolution to Disband Military Companies Composed of Foreigners.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

The Senate was not in session to-day, and there was but a slim attendance in the House until after the journal had been read.

I regret to say that Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND has not recovered from his indisposition. His complaint is quinsy sore throat, and though he is much improved since yesterday, there is reason to believe that it will be some days before he can resume the duties of President of the Senate.

SAVINGS BANK REPORT.

The seventh annual report of the Dry Dock Savings Bank was presented this morning. During the year there were deposits to the amount of $408,658 from 5,780 depositors, and there were 1,546 new accounts opened. There was drawn out, by 4,314 depositors, the sum of $451,395 03. There were closed 1,307 accounts. On the first day of January, 1854, the funds of the institution amounted to $501,[illegible] 46—to which add deposits for the year, $408,658, and interest received, $41,003 76—making a total of $1,101,376 [illegible]. Paid to depositors, $451,395 03—expenses $2,737 86—total $454,132 [illegible]—leaving a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1855, of $647,253 65. This is invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages on property in the City of New-York	$601,100 00
Bonds of the city of Utica	32,750 00
In Bowery Bank	9,163 65
In Oriental Bank	6,300 00
In cash for daily use	7,660 00
Total assets	$647,253 65

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute was also presented. The receipts of the Institute for the year were:

From loan on interest	$4,798 71
From S. Rowland's mortgage	3,000 00
From John Burch's mortgage	[illegible]
From appropriation by Directors	[illegible]
From estate of C. M. Olcott	[illegible]
From [illegible] Augustus Graham	[illegible]
From sundry interest	[illegible]
From sundry rents	[illegible]
Total	$21,097 [illegible]

All of which has been duly expended, except $30 37 in the hands of the Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL WANTS TO EXPAND.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New-York had presented a memorial setting forth that they have an accumulated capital of $1,000,000—that by their charter they are compelled to pay over to those who have insured with them, in a certain order, any surplus earnings over that sum. They further represent that the business of insurance has so changed since the charter was granted—they therefore pray that they may not be required to limit the reserved earnings retained for payment of losses, but may be allowed to fix the amount as the Trustees of their Company may find proper or useful, and that their charter may be amended in this respect.

MORE OF THE CODE.

Mr. HEADLEY proposes a Special Committee to report to the House the Code of Criminal Procedure, prepared by the Commissioners of Practice and Pleadings, and presented in 1850, or such parts thereof as in the judgment of the Committee ought to be enacted at the present session. I hope the gentleman from Orange considered well the effect of his proposition before he submitted it to the House. Does he realize what it is to have a Code? Does he know how all-pervading a Code is? Has he not seen how constantly the Code is before the Legislature—how two-thirds of all the lawyers in the State are agonizing over the Code, and how the other third would be agonized if they began to understand it? Has the gentleman from Orange looked over his files of bills proposed, and seen what a large proportion thereof are entitled "An act to Amend Section —— of Article —— of the Code of Procedure?" Has he taken a measure of public endurance, and ascertained beyond question the capacity of the people to stand another installment from the codifiers? If he has considered all these things it is well, for all these things he should have considered well before he ventured to introduce a resolution that may possibly make another Code one of the State institutions.

DISBANDING FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced the following resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General be requested to inform the House whether any regiment, battalion, or companies at present organized are organized in violation of section 4, title 4, article 1 of the Militia law of the State, and if any such are organized, that he take the necessary steps to disband them.

Mr. WATERBURY is one of SAM's immediate representatives—a military man too—and therefore posted, and he takes care of all SAM's business in that line. I gather that the resolution looks to the disbanding of the foreign companies now existing in the State, and especially in the City of New-York, which it is alleged, are not composed of one-half citizens, as required by the statute.

RECOGNITION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. HULL, in pursuance of previous notice, presented a bill relative to the rights of married women. It is the bill presented last year, with an additional section. I copy it entire, as it is, if enacted, destined to have a general and important bearing upon the rights of women.

SECTION 1. Any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy, or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, in her own name, to transact business and to receive and collect her own earnings and the earnings of her own minor children, and apply the same for her own support and the support and education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any person claiming the same, or claiming to be released from the same by or through her husband.

SEC. 2. Any married woman whose husband shall neglect or refuse to provide for, or who shall abandon his wife and children, may bind out their minor children and execute indentures of apprenticeship in the same manner and to the same extent as her husband could do.

SEC. 3. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father, that the mother of such child, if she be living with her husband, shall, in writing, consent to such indenture. Nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid, unless the mother of such child, if she be living with the husband, shall, in writing, consent to such appointment.

Such an enactment has long been desirable, and I am confident no good reason can be given why a measure fraught with so much good and so just in itself, should not long since have had a place on the statute book. It is in good hands now, and will be kept steadily before the legislature.

SAM AFTER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. WATERBURY proposes to amend section 4, title 4, of article 1, of the Militia law of the State, passed April 1, 1854, so that it will read as follows:

"Whenever any number of persons, not less than 32, nor more than 80, shall volunteer in the manner herein prescribed, to form a uniform company in any regimental district in which there are not ten volunteer companies already organized, they shall present their application to the commandant of the regiment within whose bounds they reside, and, if approved by him, he shall, with the consent of the commandant of the brigade, recommend the organization of such uniform company to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon organize the same. But no such company shall be organized unless at least one-half of the members composing such company are native-born citizens of the United States."

Under the act as it now stands Companies may be composed of one-half citizens of the United States—so that they may not be made up entirely of foreigners. Sam don't like any such organizations, and proposes to prevent them in future—especially where there is no fighting immediately on hand. If we can kick up a row with any of the people over the water, or should take a notion for another slice of Mexico, I presume the old gentleman would be willing to suspend the execution of the proposed enactment and let the foreigners have a free fight, so long as they fought on our side.

MONTHLY EXHIBITS FROM RAILROAD AND OTHER JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. KNAPP introduced a bill this morning which, if passed, will be apt to create some commotion in Wall-street. It provides that every Joint Stock Company and every Railroad Company located in the State shall publish monthly, in a newspaper where the office of said Company is located, the following statements:

1. The amount of capital authorized by its Charter.
2. The amount of stock subscribed.
3. The amount of capital paid in.
4. The gross amount of earnings from all sources since last report.
5. The gross amount of expenditures from all causes and for all purposes since last report.

These statements are to be verified by the affidavits of the President and Treasurer of the Company. A failure or refusal to report forfeits the charter, and subjects the Company to be wound up in the same manner as insolvent Companies are now closed up.

If this is to become a law, would it not be as well to extend its provisions so as to make it applicable to all corporations doing business within the State. But when it is considered what a difficult job it puts upon the Presidents and Treasurers of the thousand and one Companies, whose affairs could never stand such a monthly exhibit, I can hardly think its passage within the range of possibilities, although I admit that it is essentially necessary that such a measure should meet with the approval of the Senate and Assembly.

GOING TO DO THE INSTITUTIONS.

The resolution from the Ten Governors to invite the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, to visit the Institutions under their charge, was laid before the Assembly this morning. On motion the subject was laid upon the table to afford members an opportunity to think over the proposition. For one I am very happy to accept the aforesaid invitation, and shall certainly find it convenient to go at any time that the assembled wisdom aforesaid may think proper to designate. Without consultation, I venture to assert that in this matter I reflect the sentiments of the large and respectable corps of my professional brethren, now condescending to countenance the sitting of the Legislature. J. B. S.

THE STORM.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

The winds blew and cracked their cheeks all Sunday night. Great was the commotion. All along the seacoast, and sixty miles back in the country, a perfect gale prevailed till daylight yesterday morning. In the City, the wind broke loose once or twice yesterday, but not to any serious extent; the damage having all been done on the previous night. Awning-posts, young trees and signboards, suffered attacks of remarkable prostration, and shutters were banged as they could scarcely have endured to have been banged more.

The ruins of the New City Hall had a severe tumble. Nobody hurt.

Sad havoc was played with fences, chimneys and the like, belonging to our neighbors across the water in the suburbs. In Brooklyn, several buildings were much damaged, including a Catholic Church. A frame house on Myrtle-avenue, near Classon, owned by Mr. COCHRANE, Superintendent on the City Railroads, was blown down on Sunday night. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Roman Catholic Church on Kent-avenue, East Brooklyn, now in process of erection, was materially damaged by the whole brick gable end, above the eaves, being blown over. It fell upon the unfinished roof and landed (or the larger portion) in the basement. The damage to the structure will be quite heavy. A number of unfinished houses in the Seventh, Eleventh and Ninth Wards were unroofed, and several unfinished blocks were more or less damaged. Even the scales so nicely balanced in the hand of "Justice," on the City Hall, lost their equilibrium.

Some slight damage was done to the shipping along the wharves on the East River, but we have heard of nothing of a serious nature.

There was considerable damage done in Williamsburg, (now East Brooklyn.) The roof of Messrs. G. H. LAW & BROTHER's mat factory in Twelfth-street was blown off, and the timbers scattered in all directions. Some heavy timbers broke through the roof of the stable in the rear, and three horses narrowly escaped being crushed. Fences and chimneys were blown down in various parts of the city.

Along the line of the Erie Railroad there was some damage, but nothing of a serious nature. The night express from Dunkirk was detained for awhile on the middle division of the road by a fallen rock, and the track was washed at and below Chester, but no detention occurred East of Otisville. The trains arrived at Jersey City on time during the day.

Effects of the Gale at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

During the gale of last night the hull of the ship *Chauncey Jerome* was split in two, one side of her coming up on the beach.

Thirteen dead bodies have been picked up on the beach which are supposed to have come from the wreck of the ship *New-Era*.

A Hurricane at Philadelphia—Great Damage to Property—Market-street Bridge Unroofed—Destruction of the Shiffler Hose House.

From the Bulletin.

During last night, the city was visited by a furious storm of wind and rain, which exceeded any similar storm that has been experienced for many years. Several buildings were blown down, others were unroofed, trees were uprooted, vessels were sunk, the Market-street bridge was partially unroofed, awnings were torn to ribbons, fences were prostrated, and a general scattering of movable property took place.

The wind commenced blowing violently about 9 o'clock last evening, and it continued to gain in fury until about 3½ o'clock, when it had increased to a perfect gale. The storm gradually decreased after that hour, and at daylight there was a perfect calm. During the storm the rain frequently descended in torrents. Below we give the details of the damage done by the storm so far as we have been enabled to glean them:

The large building on Reed-street, below Second, erected for the Shiffler Hose Company, was blown down about 1 o'clock. The building was 4 stories high, 70 feet deep and 30 feet front, and about half finished. The brick work was not as strong as it should have been. The mortar easily crumbles into dust, in consequence, it is said, of being mixed with yellow sand or loam. The Company had already expended the sum of $2,000 on the structure. In falling, an out-house of the Reed-street School was crushed to the earth, and one of the doors of the main building forced in. The School was suspended this morning in consequence of the mishap.

The Church of St. Alphonsus, (Roman Catholic,) corner of Fourth-street and Reed, stood the power of the storm. The windows were enclosed with rough boards, which were blown in; and it is thought that, but for the large steeple and roof, both of which are well framed and heavy, and not easily raised, the whole structure would have been reduced to a heap of ruins.

On Reed-street, about two squares west of the church, was a scene of destruction. The large hay press of Mr. C. HUGHES was partly demolished. A considerable portion of the walls were thrown down, but a large and heavy girder sustained the roof, and this saved the building from entire demolition.

Along the river front, there was more or less damage. The sloop *Monroe*, owned by a Mr. BATTIN; the sloop *Trimmer*, owned by a Mr. MORRIS; and the schooner *Hetty Ann*, owned by Messrs. MARIS & COLLINS, all loaded with oysters, were driven violently against each other at Queen-street wharf, and sunk in a short time. Those who were sleeping on board escaped from the sinking vessels. The hulls appear to be badly damaged.

At Spruce-street wharf the work of destruction among the oyster vessels was still more severe. The sloop *Dolphin*, Capt. MIDDLETON; the sloop *Flash*, owned by the same person; the sloop *Flora*, owned by Messrs. THORNTON & WHALEY; the schooner *Wm. Deal*, Capt. FITZPATRICK, and the schooner *Amanda*, Capt. GANDY, were all sunk. Fortunately no lives were lost. Several other vessels employed in the oyster trade had their bowsprits and booms carried away, and their bows and sterns stove in, but not being damaged below the water line, they remained afloat.

About twenty-five feet of the roof of the six-story store of LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., booksellers, at the corner of Fourth and Commerce-streets, were blown off, and hung in a very precarious condition for several hours over Commerce-street. The wind lifted the woodwork of the roof as well as its tin covering. A portion of the latter was blown into the street.

About 3 o'clock, the watchman on the Market-street Bridge, over the Schuylkill, noticed that the wind was operating on that structure. It was shaken violently, and portions of the woodwork of the roof commenced falling. At a little before 5 o'clock, the wind got full play under the roof and about two hundred feet of the northern side, near the western extremity, was lifted up, rafters, boarding and metallic covering, and were carried off in a northwesterly direction.

The main portion of the wreck fell into the river about eighty yards from its starting point, while detached portions were carried a distance of several hundred yards.

The wire bridge was swayed to and fro violently by the action of the gale, but it escaped damage.

The sloop *James Doney*, Captain CLARK, from New-Castle, Del., laden with 2,500 bushels corn and oats, consigned to Messrs. LEFEVRE, BLACK & Co., dragged her anchor and was blown ashore near the Point House. The vessel and cargo will be saved, but the latter is badly damaged. The crew made a narrow escape with their lives.

The schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain CROPPER, laden with corn, consigned to Mr. C. P. BURTON, was blown ashore near Chester, but will be got off with but little damage.

A bark moored opposite Messrs. STROHMON & O'NEILL's store, No. 3[illegible] North-wharf, was torn from her fastenings and came in contact with a vessel near Vine-street. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

The bark *Tremont*, Capt. BAKER, from Pernambuco, lying at Pine-street, was also blown from her fastenings. She came in contact with and injured several vessels. The *Tremont* escaped with but trifling damage.

A scow lying at Mr. A. O. CATTEL's wharf above Market-street was sunk.

The British bark *Fairies*, lying at the foot of Race-street, was nearly blown over. One or two stout posts were torn up from the wharf, and it became necessary to get out several hawsers to the adjoining wharf in order to hold her up. She is from Callao, loaded with guano, and consigned to Messrs. S. J. CHRISTIAN & Co.

The ship *Edward*, lying at the foot of Vine-street, was badly chafed; in some places her planks were worn nearly through; she was also damaged by being run into by the bark *Laconia* from Boston, which broke loose from her fastenings at the adjoining wharf. The *Laconia* escaped with but little damage.

One of GRANT & TWELL's vessels arrived this morning with intelligence of the loss of one of her yards; otherwise she escaped without injury.

We observed in the stream, opposite Arch-street, two vessels, both badly damaged in consequence of coming in collision in the night. One of them had her bowsprit torn off, and the other her stern smashed in.

A bark moored opposite Messrs. WM. B. POTTS & Co.'s wharf, above Arch-street, tore up a large post and made a narrow escape from being blown into the stream.

About one hundred yards of the Darby Plank Road was ripped up and scattered to some distance. Fences, far and near, were prostrated, and trees that have withstood the storms of years, were uprooted. Captain WEAVER, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, reports that for ten years he never experienced such a storm.

The remaining portion of the roof of the workshop at the House of Refuge, partially destroyed by fire a few weeks since, was blown off, and the walls prostrated.

The roof of a dwelling-house on Greene-street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-streets, was lifted from its fastenings and carried a short distance.

The schooner *Bell*, loaded with oysters at Brown-street Wharf, was stove in and sunk.

Many boards, from a number of board-yards along the River front in the Nineteenth Ward, were carried by the wind to a distance of several hundred yards, and in some instances landed on the roofs of houses.

The police in several sections of the City report this morning that a number of the glass cases on the lamp-posts were blown off.

The back buildings of seven or eight unfinished dwellings in Twelfth-street, near Jefferson, in the Twentieth Ward, were completely prostrated by the force of the wind. The walls which were thrown down had not yet been completed.

The roof of the large Hotel of HENRY ORTHWEIN, corner of Broad and Carpenter-streets, was blown away. Nobody hurt.

A large frame barn, not quite finished, belonging to CHARLES VOTIER, and situated near the State Powder Magazine, in the First Ward, was thrown over and demolished.

The Storm.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 22.

A brisk gale of wind sprung up last evening, and continued with increased severity during the night, and the early part of to-day. A heavy fall of snow accompanied the wind, and altogether the storm was more severe than any that has visited us for years. The weather is exceedingly cold, and it is almost impossible for people to move about. We have heard of no material damage from the storm.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 22.

The storm was terrific here. Ten schooners sunk in front of the city, houses were unroofed and numberless minor disasters occurred. There are rumors that some lives were lost among the shipping, but we believe they are incorrect.

Heavy Storm—Detention of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 22.

A frightful storm raged here during the latter part of Thursday night and Friday last, and it is apprehended that serious disasters have happened along the coast. The telegraph wires were badly broken.

Owing to the violence of the storm, Capt. LOTT, of the *Asia*, did not deem it advisable to put to sea until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, having been detained about thirty hours.

The Storm in the East.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

A violent northeast gale, accompanied by heavy rain, commenced here at an early hour this morning, and still continues. As yet we hear of no serious damage. The tide has risen to a great height.

The New Senator from New-Hampshire.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

I came so far as this place yesterday evening from Boston in company with Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, the Senator from New-Hampshire, appointed by the Governor of that State to take the place of the late Mr. NORRIS. No one could have the pleasure of conversing with this gentleman for three or four hours, as I have, without discovering the accomplished character of his mind. He is a man of high intellectual culture and refinement, of graceful and polished manners, and of a singularly handsome face and figure. He has the head of an orator and the hand of a gentleman. In personal appearance he will scarcely be excelled by any member of the present Senate. His term of office will be brief, ending with the Session, on the 4th of March next.

Mr. WELLS was, you will remember, the candidate of the Democratic party of the New-Hampshire Legislature last Summer. He received 138 votes in several successive ballotings—at one time 188; thus lacking but three votes of an election. Mr. WELLS is a lawyer of eminence in large practice. He will probably be elected for a term of six years by the New-Hampshire Legislature in their session of next June, supported as he is by the friendship of President PIERCE, and fortified as he will be by the approbation of his peers in Washington—an approbation which his fine talents, elegant presence and refined culture will be sure to win.

Yours, [illegible]

Mr. Lord on his Critics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read in your paper of this morning a communication representing my views as a public lecturer, on the French Revolution and the comparative civilization of France and England.

Now I have no objection to be taken to task for doctrines which I have advanced. I cannot expect everybody to agree with me, whether critics know more or less. But in the case in question, I am censured for views which are precisely the opposite from what I have ever advocated. I am no panegyrist of ROBESPIERRE or of NAPOLEON, nor do I put France above England. With all the faults of the latter country, I love her still. I believe that England is, at present, not merely the home of persecuted men of genius, but the hope of the friends of religious liberty in Europe. Yet I am accused of saying that "the knife of ROBESPIERRE did more for liberty and civilization than CROMWELL for England"—that "I have breathed too freely the atmosphere of the Court, and act as obedient listener at the feet of the Emperor."

Where, I pray, did your correspondent get that information—I an admirer of NAPOLEON, so as to be so nearly identified with a certain eulogist (perhaps he means Mr. ABBOTT) so as "to present the appearance of literary Siamese twins?" He and I par nobile fratrum!

I would recommend your correspondent, if he attempts to criticise me again, to know what he is writing about, and what side I really take in my lectures, as will be understood by most persons who have ever heard me on NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

I request you to insert these few lines as a matter of justice, and will not trouble you again in reference to it. JOHN LORD.

The Mercantile Library—"Thou Canst not say I did it."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In the TIMES of the [illegible], there is a communication from "Visitor" who states that the very youngest members of the "Mercantile Library Association" were those who, after the closing of the polls, "came into the lecture-room" and there disgraced "themselves and the Association" by throwing Bibles, &c., about the room, and [illegible] the result was announced. This is not correct. There were in the room at least one hundred, and one quarter of that number was not composed of young men under twenty. Those that "disgraced themselves" did not number at the most more than a dozen; and with one exception they were all full grown men. I could, if necessary, give the names of all of them, for my attention was particularly fastened on their proceedings, by the [illegible] hymn-books and Bibles. All I wish, Sir, by thus troubling you, is, to try and remove the impression that any number, and especially the youth of the members, were guilty of the shameful conduct. Because a few leaders were disposed to create a disturbance, there is no reason for charging the very youngest members with the offence.

Respectfully, F. B.

Orange and Ulster—A Word in Favor of Division.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed a few days since, in your paper that a proposition is now before the Legislature to form a new county from Orange and Ulster. As a native of the latter county, I highly approve of the measure, and suggest that the new county be called Hudson, as appropriate to the memory of HENDRIK HUDSON, the first navigator of the noble river that bears his name. KNICKERBOCKER.

Work and Food for All.

From the New-York Evangelist.

RENSSELAER, Jasper County, Ind., Jan. [illegible], 1855.

I learn, through the Eastern papers that public meetings have been held in New-York City by mechanics and laborers who have been thrown out of employment by the "hard times" and the dullness and stagnation of business. It seems, by their speeches, that they are suffering for want of the necessaries of life—food and raiment—and that actual starvation now stares them in the face. They are already compelled to resort to soup-houses, institutions of meagre charity, or to actual beggary, or possibly to crime, to relieve the pressing necessities of their families—while to obtain clothing, or pay the cheapest rent for the privilege of starving in cold, dilapidated garrets, or [illegible] cellars, is a matter out of the question. They cannot do it, and are combining to resist their landlords' claims.

In these gatherings of exasperated men, and in the inflammatory appeals addressed to the desperate feelings of those who are suffering, I see the elements of extensive and destructive riots. Now let me say to all interested parties, I know of a remedy for all this evil. Will the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Herald* and other New-York papers inform their readers that a real and effectual remedy is at hand, and within reach of the industrious but unemployed mechanics and servant girls of their City, no matter what their religion or country—a security against want, and a road to thrift and wealth! It is this: Just move, with your families, to the small villages of the West. Here is unlimited work to be done, and thousands of dollars to pay for it. A competent, sober, industrious mechanic can earn from three to four bushels of corn a day, or a bushel of good wheat, or from 25 to 30 pounds of pork, or their value in cash.

Here, at Rensselaer, a good mechanic, a joiner or shoemaker, for instance—and mechanics are needed here—may obtain for his labor, in one week:

8 bushels of corn,	25 pounds of pork,
1 bushel of wheat,	1 good turkey,
4 pounds of sugar,	[illegible]
Half a pound of tea,	1 pound of coffee,
10 pounds of beef,	1 bushel of potatoes,

and have a couple of dollars left in his pocket, to start with the next Monday morning. Now gentlemen editors, here is the proposal—is it not a perfect remedy against starvation?

Let the mechanics and servant girls, who are out of employment with you, emigrate to the small villages and country places of the West, (and here are ten thousand such places;) let them turn off from the large thoroughfares and cities, which are supplied, and they will be sure to find not only a friendly, but cordial welcome, constant employment, ready pay, and by-and-by a competence, and even independence. You will also find means to educate your children, ready at your hand, and moral and religious instruction for your wives and yourselves. As for land, it invites your occupancy; you can have it on your own terms. Who will not prefer this to the riots, starvation, insolence, suffering and crimes, which you report to be your present or approaching condition?

Respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

TRUE VALUE OF THE MARKETS TO THE CITY

Interesting History of the Early Markets of New-York.

The subject of letting, leasing, or doing away with the Public Markets in this City has of late been considerably agitated by some portions of the press; in the Common Council and by our present worthy and valuable Comptroller, Mr. A. C. FLAGG, in a lengthy and interesting communication or report (Document No. 41, May 10, 1854,) in answer to a preamble and resolution offered by Alderman HERRICK for information on this important question.

Having been engaged in the business of a butcher above 25 years, and in Jefferson Market over 21 years, from the first day it opened up to the present hour, and having been connected with no less than three "private markets," or as they are commonly called, "meat-shops," it will be granted that I have some experience in these important questions:

JEFFERSON MARKET.

A report was made in 1849 by Col. HIRAM W. CHILDS, formerly Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, parts of which I find copied into the above report (Document No. 41 of the present Comptroller.) This report (statement No. 4, page 742,) shows the estimated loss by the Markets during the year 1848 to the City over and above receipts. Col. CHILDS, in a detailed statement of Jefferson Market, says:

The total value of the Jefferson Market property and the buildings is $46,000—the interest of which would be	$4,550 00
Salary of Clerk and sweeping	708 00
Lighting and repairing lamps	100 00
Gas	51 56
Whole expense	$5,409 56
The receipts from butchers' stands	$505 94
Market fees	887 50
Whole receipts	$1,493 44

At the time that this report of Col. CHILDS appeared in the "public prints," I waited on him with the evidence of receipts, or advantages to the City, which had not been placed in his report, and which satisfied him that there was not such a loss, or indeed any real loss, to the City by the Jefferson Market property. He, of course, did not like to publicly acknowledge it, and I became satisfied that it would not be brought before the public again.

Since that time additional advantages have been secured by erecting new buildings and by the several other changes, which make this property pay a much increased interest. This Jefferson Market property is a gore, measuring on Sixth-avenue 235 feet 9 inches; on Amos-street, 243 feet 5 inches; on Greenwich-avenue, 150 feet 1 inch; and on a point of Christopher-street, 47 feet 5 inches. It came into the possession of the City in 1831. The grounds taken by the first market building measured on Greenwich-avenue 150 feet in length by 36 feet wide—less than two lots, valued at the time at $6,000. This building was finished in 1833, when the sale of eight stands to butchers at public auction in December of the same year, brought $6,715, (see statement No. 3) and a ground rent besides; being $715 more than by valuation of this ground thus occupied was worth. This plot of ground these butchers then paid for, and the City has never lost a dollar's interest on it. But in estimating the value of the balance of this plot, remember no person would give its "valuation" unless it would pay a fair or legal interest. Now, how much would this plot be worth if there never had been a public market on or upon it? Or if this "property" were to be now sold and the market removed, how much money would it bring? For I contend that it is the *Public Market* that gives this plot an increased value, as it does to every house and lot within the reach of its influence. It is fair to contend it, as may be seen by comparing the value of property above and below it on the Sixth and other [illegible] avenues. A similar gore at the corners of Seventh-avenue, Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue, is nearly or quite as large as this whole market-plot, and to my knowledge, within the last fifteen years, nearly one-half, and the most valuable part fronting along the Seventh-avenue, 125 feet, and on Greenwich-avenue above 100 feet, was sold to the late Mr. BANTA for $9,500. Now, how much more would the same amount of ground of the Jefferson Market property be worth if no market existed there? Destroy this and all the other *Public Markets* in the City, except the two as suggested by the Report of the Committee of the Common Council, would it not also destroy the valuation with it of a great deal of private property within the influence of these Public Markets? Would it not cause a decrease of value of from $500 to $2,000 per house and lot, according to their situation with reference to a public market? But if the worth of fifty houses and lots in the neighborhood of the Jefferson Market property is deteriorated $1,000 each, it would deduct $50,000 of the property which the City now receives taxes from. Now, let us see what the Jefferson Market property does pay, and begin by estimating the valuation of the balance of this plot in two ways, without the Public Market and with it. Without it I would value it at $30,000, and with it, as it now stands, 25 per cent. more, which, to begin with, would make

The value of the balance of this plot	$37,500 00
Add to this the first Market Building (see statement No. 3) on the part which was sold and the upper part of which is used by the [illegible] Ward Police	5,000 00
Large building on Greenwich-avenue, corner of Amos-street, occupied by the two Courts, and three stores leased	8,000 00
The building on Amos-street, for the City Prison	4,000 00
Another building on Amos-street, for engine and hose companies	5,000 00
The building corner of Sixth-avenue and Amos-street, for stores, &c.	7,000 00
Building on Sixth-avenue, for harness and paint stores	2,000 00
Another market building, facing on Sixth-avenue, for fish, poultry, vegetables, &c.	1,500 00
A wooden "Bell Tower" on the rear	3,000 00
Whole value	$73,000 00

I find no detailed expenses for Jefferson Market, for the year 1853, therefore put down as reported [illegible], viz.:

Salary of Clerk, and sweeping	$708 00
Lighting and repairing lamps and gas	151 56
Interest on the whole valuation ($73,000) would be	5,110 00
Total expenses	$5,969 56

Having considered the expenses, let us now look to the receipts. As the receipts for the year 1853 are shown on Statement No. 5, I will see that, and follow with other receipts and advantages which the City should have charged in favor of this property in its reports:

Market fees, 1853	$1,426 92
Butchers' stands, 1853	651 44
Add to this	
Rent for the use of the large rooms in the First market building, for the Ninth Ward Police Station, cells, &c., worth	1,000 00
In large building in Greenwich-avenue, corner of Amos-street, the two large Court Rooms, offices, &c.	1,400 00
The three stores leased by the Corporation to Mr. Thos. Lawrence, in the same building	1,500 00
For use of the City Prison and grounds	500 00
Do. for Engine and Hose Companies	1,000 00
Rent of the building corner of Sixth-avenue and Amos-street, consisting of eight stores and large billiard rooms	3,000 00
Use of the building on Sixth-avenue, used for harness and paint stores	600 00
Use of the building for "Bell Tower"	300 00
Total receipts	$13,488 36
Now deduct the "total expenses"	5,969 56
Would leave a gain of	7,518 78

[illegible] of *Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Eighteen Dollars and Seventy-eight cents*, above [illegible], which is certainly a very handsome income, [illegible] Jefferson Market property paid [illegible].

[illegible] on this Market question [illegible] the first of [illegible] of the first public markets in this City, when [illegible] built, by how conducted, &c., and whether the City has a legal or a proper right to estimate a value on *all* the market property, and then to demand or expect to receive a large interest from such valuation.

According to statement No. 3, the "market property" has an estimated value of $1,041,000. Now the question would follow, Does all this "property" belong to the City in such a manner that it should or could be valued for any purpose whatever other than for public markets?

HISTORY OF THE MARKETS.

I am satisfied that some of it belongs legally to the City, and other parts of it has been put in their possession to accommodate the public with large free and public market-houses. I think so from the reading and tenor of the old documents, papers, &c., from which I will here give sundry extracts. Here is one:

THE FIRST MARKET.

In 1656—"The Director General and the Councilors of New-Netherlands, to all persons who should see these presents, or have them read—greeting: Whereas, now and then the people from without are in the habit of bringing into the City different commodities, such as veal, pork, butter, cheese, turnips, roots, straw, and other products of the land, for the purpose of selling them, and it frequently happens, particularly here at the *Strand*, (I now locate between Whitehall and Broad-streets, and near the corner of Moore and Pearl-streets,) that they are obliged to tarry long, and to lodge to their great damage, for the reason, because the community or at least the greater part, especially of those who live away from the Strand, are not aware that such commodities have been brought for sale, not alone to the discommoding of the Burghers, but also to the notorious injury of the enterprising man from without who frequently has to lose more in his time than the profit on his commodities will warrant, therefore for the purpose of making provision in the premises, the Director General and the Councilors aforesaid by these presents do ordain that from this time forth here in this City, Saturday shall be the market day, and market shall be held at the "Strand," at or around the house of Mr. HANS KIERSTEDE, where, after him, every one shall be permitted to enter that has anything to buy or sell. This done in the session of their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councilors, held in the Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1656. Signed by the Director General and Councilors of New Netherlands. Attest, C. V. RUYVEN, Secretary."

The following extract of a Proclamation, made by Gov. E. ANDROSS, on the 29th day of January, 1676, locates the first Market-house at or near the above.

THE FIRST MARKET-PLACE.

"*Whereas*, as a weekly market in this City hathe been thought Necessary of the inhabitants and neighbourhood, for which a fitt house beinge now built by the Water Side, near the Bridge and Weigh-house, I have," &c.

Another market day was ordered. On the 9th day of March, 1679, an extra day (Wednesday) was held for a market-day. In 1684 this market was ordered to be removed "to the vacant ground before the fort," and the butchers to erect their stalls at their own charge, and by the following it seems that this (first) market-house was used for a warehouse two years after.

[1686.] "Ordered that the market-house of the City be employed as a warehouse for goods, each ton or cask paying ninepence for twenty-four hours, and the Mayor appoint a fit person to keep the same, who shall have half of the profits for his services."

In 1699, the inhabitants seeing the many advantages of having public market-places, petitioned the "powers" to be allowed to locate and build the market houses at their own expense; but previous to this, it appears by and from the "Citty's Charter," under Governor THOMAS DONGAN, that the inhabitants had given their grounds and built many of all of the public buildings, docks, &c., viz.:

"And, whereas the citizens and inhabitants of the said City have erected, built and appropriated, at their own proper costs and charges, several public buildings, accommodations and conveniences for the said City, that is to say, the City Hall or 'Stathouse,' with the grounds thereunto belonging, two market-houses, the bridge unto ye docks," &c.

Again, I find on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1699, a petition of the inhabitants of Queen, now Pearl-street, was read, praying that a market-place be appointed at Countess Key, and that they will build a market-house at their own expense for the public benefit, and for the convenience and ornament of the City. Petitition granted.

Then on Monday, the 16th of October, (same year,) a petition from the inhabitants of the "South Ward," was presented to build a public market-house, "where the old (first) market stands in which JOHN ELLISON lives, he having relinquished his agreement with the City." Petition granted.

Then again: "On the 8th of July, 1701, it was ordered that the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Burgher's Path, (now Old-slip, near Hanover-square, which at this time shows more than the 'ordinary width,') have liberty to erect a market-house at their own charge, on the vacant lots of ground fronting to the houses of LEONARD HUYGEN and that of the late JACOB TELLER, for the convenience and accommodation of the public, and that the title of said land shall be defended by the citty." At that time, land and untenanted houses as were wanted for improvements could be taken and valued 'at beaver pay,' (in beaver skins.) An ordinance in 1675 also says: "That the land in this Citty convenient to build on, if the partyes who own the same doe not speedyly build thereon, may be valued and sold to those who are willing to build, &c."

On the 4th October, 1709, "it was ordered that several of the inhabitants of the East Ward have liberty to erect a markett-house at the south end of Clarke's-slip, at the end of the Wall-street, (near Pearl-street, and was afterwards called the 'Meal Market,') provided it be finished within two years from the date thereof."

In 1711, Sept. 7: "It is hereby ordained that the north end of the Broad-street, between the 'City Hall,' (which then stood in Wall, fronting Broad-street, where the Custom-House now stands,) and the cross street, which goes from the Broadway to the Dutch Church, (this 'cross street,' from Broadway to Broad-street, was afterwards called 'Flatten Barrack-hill,' and the other part 'Garden-street,') be appointed and established a public market-place." * * * "Ordered, that the inhabitants *have liberty* to erect and build such stalls and *sheds*, and other conveniencys," &c., "according to regulations," &c., "from the *Clerk* of the markett." At the present day, that part of Broad-street, corner of Exchange-place, shows a greater width than any other part of it, and it also shows that the "inhabitants" must have given the ground on the fronts of their premises, and had the "liberty to erect and build such stalls and sheds, and other conveniencys," as to make a public market-place. I find they also had *liberty* to "repair and enlarge." On the 16th day of October, 1728, "the neighborhood of Burgher's-path (Old-slip) have liberty to repair the said Market-house, at their own charge." Then, on the 31st October, 1726—"Ordered, That the inhabitants of 'East Ward' have *liberty*, at their own charge and expense, to enlarge the market houses at Countess Key and the Old-slip called Burgher's Path, in such manner as the Alderman and Assistant of the Ward shall from time to time direct and appoint; the Market Committee of the Board to regulate the new stalls and see that the country people are accommodated." Then again, on Monday, the 14th October, 1751, it was ordered, That the neighborhood of the 'Oswego Market,' (which was built by 'the chiefest part of the inhabitants of the West Ward' at their own expense, in Broadway, opposite Crown, now Liberty-street, on the 12th April, 1738,) have liberty to enlarge the same at their own expense."

I will follow with two or three more instances where the *grounds* were offered, accepted and used, but first presenting "a petition from Montgomerie Ward on Thursday, 30th April, 1750, to build at their own expense a market-house, (which was afterwards called Burlin's Market,) in Rodman's-slip, (sometimes called Lyon's-slip, then at the foot of Golden Hill, and now John-street,)" which was granted.

On Tuesday, the 22d day of July, 1806, a report was made in favor of the inhabitants erecting a market-house in Brannon street, (now Spring,) near Greenwich-street, running to the North River; the size to be forty feet wide and seventy feet long—provided the proprietors of the lots on each side extend the breadth of the said street to eighty feet, &c., which was complied with, and it was afterwards called Greenwich Market, until 1807, when the name of Brannon-street was changed to Spring-street, then the market was called Spring-street Market. This stood until another location and market was provided in its place, with the present Clinton Market, when it was torn down and the street widened and straightened.

In this instance the quantity of land given for this market-place was a great deal larger than the building itself, extending on both sides from Greenwich to Washington-streets. Then again a similar case occurs May 19, 1806. Permission was given to ABRAHAM CANNON and other petitioners to erect a market house, at their own expense, at the foot of Grand-street, (near Goerick,) to be called Grand-street Market; the proprietors of the lots on each side extending the breadth of the street by setting their houses back from the line of the street, the evidence of which still remains on the north side of Grand-street, east side of Goerick-street.

In April, 1812, a petition from the inhabitants of the village of Greenwich and a letter from GARRET GILBERT, Esq., offering a lot of ground twenty-five feet on Greenwich and fifty feet on Henry (now Perry) street, and the building of a Market-house thereon, was referred to the Market Committee. They reported Oct. 5, 1812, on another petition, and a proposition made by the Trinity Church, which met their approbation. The vestry of the Church offer to make a cession of a piece of ground to be used for a public market, 50 feet wide on the south side of Christopher-street, extending in length, on a line of the said street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets, "on condition, however, that when said ground shall cease to be so used, it shall then revert back again." The proposition was considered very liberal and recommended the acception thereof, and also an offer of *one hundred and fifty dollars*, formerly made towards building on the property of Mr. GARRET GILBERT be applied towards erecting a market, on the ground now offered to be ceded.

Another case still appears in 1814. Permission was given to the inhabitants near and around "Grand-street Market" to erect at their own expense a fish market, joining the meat market, under the direction of the Market Committee.

There is still further evidence left with us, in many of the places where the old public markets existed, where yet the houses, stores, &c., sit back from the line of the street. Go and visit Wall-street, at the corner of Pearl, where stood the "Meal Market-house," and you will yet find (with all the improvements) on the north side, between Pearl and Water-streets, the houses set back from the line of the street some eight or ten feet. Then to Maiden-lane, from Pearl to Water, and along to Front-street, where stood the "Old Hay Market;" on the south side the houses set some 12 or 15 feet back. Then on to John-street, from Pearl to Water, where stood "Burlin's Market," built in 1750, then called "Rodman's-slip,"—you will find on the south side some 25 feet from the front of those houses, and on the north side some 8 or 10 feet. Then to Peck-slip, where stood "Peck-slip Market," built in 1763—from Pearl to Water-street, on the north side, from 30 to 40 feet. Then to "Catharine Market," which is still in existence, and the grounds in their original positions, except the "filling out"—there you will find on the south side, from Cherry-street to the River, the houses sitting back some 20 feet, and on the north side 70 to 80 feet back from the lines and the average width of the streets, which were laid out in the "olden time" through the oldest part of the City—viz.: from the Battery (in those times "Fort George") along Broadway to the Park (Fields,) through (the High-road to Boston) Chatham-street and Square, and then down Catharine-street to the river, or Water-street, which appears to have run in a crooked line along the "water side," or East River.

I have presented the above evidence to show that the "inhabitants" of the "Olden Time" had given their lands and built the Market-houses, at their own expense for a period of *over one hundred years*. That they placed this property in the care and protection of the Corporation, to be used for public market purposes, and no doubt forever. But the course of time has wrought many changes in the great increase of mercantile and other business; the removal of many of the old inhabitants from this once fashionable portion of our City, the dwellings of which have been torn down or converted into large wholesale warehouses. These combined have caused many of these old markets and market-places to be removed, and the grounds have been taken by the Corporation for the benefit of the City, and other market-places and other market-houses have been provided in lieu of many of the old ones. These are some of the reasons why I think the authorities have no right to place an estimated value on *all* the market property, either for sale or taxation.

MARKET LAWS.

I wish further to show, by other "extracts," that after the market-houses were built by the "inhabitants," and accepted by the authorities as public markets, they then came under, and were ruled and managed by the Laws and Ordinances, some of which were of the most stringent character.

The first market laws were "ordained and enacted the 15th day of March, 1683: That Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday in each week be and hereby are appointed market-days in this Citty;" and "No person shall engross any provisions or victuals which is in the market, or by the market, to retail there again, especially such as be known as hucksters, butchers, or other people occupying their living by such provisions or victuals as they shall so engross, under pain of such provisions and victuals so engrossed;" and, "No unwholesome or stale victuals shall be sold in the market under the pain of forty shillings." "No blown meat or leprous swine shall be sold, under the pain of forfeiture the same and forty shillings." "That there be a person appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to be Clerk of the Market, who is to take care that the above orders are duly observed, and present defaults, and set out and appoint convenient Booths, Stalls and standings for all persons that come to the Market. Shall not be put in execution until the week after Easter, when the same is to be duly observed and kept," &c. Then in the same year, "That it is convenient a Clerk of the Markett be appointed, and by the Governor, who shall see after the Weights and Measures and due regulations of the Market."

Then, on the 25th March, 1691, it was "Resolved that there be but one Butchers' Shambles within this City, and that it be still daily kept at the *Green* before the Fort, until further ordered, and all butchers' meat to be brought to the said Shambles for sale, and no other place." In 1692, April 18, (which does not agree with Document No. 41, Statement No. 1, which says 1691, 15th October)—"Ordered that there be two markets for flesh kept—one in Broadway, over against the Fort; the other under the trees, by the slip, near the first market-house; and that all the butchers shall be obliged to keep flesh in both places, &c." "Secondly, * * * "Thirdly—That fish be brought unto the Dock over against the City Hall, (Stadt House,) or the house that *Long Mary* formerly lived in; likewise herbes, fruits, roots, &c."

Then in 1691, Nov. 16, "A law regulating the public markets, which allows every day in the week, Sunday expected, as market days from sunrise to sunset, and the market clerk to collect fees.

Again, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1735, a law was passed for the better regulating the public markets within the City of New-York, showing where the country people and others may stand or sit in such part or parts, not appropriated and allotted to other persons by lease from the Corporation, &c., and be it further ordained, that, (in regard the markets are principally intended for the benefit of housekeepers who buy for their own use,) the hucksters and retailers within this City who buy to sell again, shall not enter into any of the aforesaid markets to make their provisions, &c., until the afternoon of every day, to the end that the housekeepers may provide themselves in the forenoon of every day at the first hand with provisions at moderate rates, &c. A Standing Committee was also appointed with power to enlarge, alter, repair the Market Houses at the expense of the City, also to apportion the size, mark and number, contract by letting for such reasonable rents as they can agree for, &c.

On the 7th November, 1741, it was "Ordered that market house at the lower end of Wall-street, commonly called the 'Meal Markett;' and the Market House in Broadway, commonly called the 'Broadway Market,' are declared to be publick Meal Markets, for the sale of Meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, or any kind of meal, corn or grain; and it cannot be sold at any other place or market under forfeit of six shillings."

Then on the 30th January, 1790, an ordinance was passed to fix the rate or rent on the stalls in the different markets, viz.: Fly Market contained in all 47 stands at 40 shillings per month for each stall; Oswego Market, 16 stalls at 30 shillings; The Exchange, 10 stalls; Peck-slip, 4 shillings; New (Catherine) Market 1 stall, 15 shillings.

The butchers were to select from their "body, two or more persons, who shall be sworn to *assess* each butcher his proportion," and the Clerk to collect the money on the last Saturday in each month. This ordinance did not long exist, or the manner of collecting the *fees*, for I find on the 26th March, same year, another mode was established: "That on and after the 27th inst., the butchers shall pay for every *four quarters* of Beef, 2 shillings; for *four quarters* of *Mutton, Veal* or *Lamb*, 4 pence; for four quarters of *Pork*, 6 pence; in lieu of all other market or slaughter-house *fees*.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

The Market Laws and Ordinances also established the prices of provisions, on many of the articles brought to the markets, and were otherwise rigid and rigidly enforced on any person who disobeyed them. Part of an "Ordinance" dated May, 1744, reads: That from and after the 1st day of April next, no beef, pork, veal, mutton and lamb, shall be sold in any of the public markets of this City, by any butcher, country people or others, in any other manner than by the pound, under the penalty of ten shillings for every offence. The price of each article was established by law, on the 24th of May, 1763. The price "for beef, from and including the 1st day of March to and including the last day of August, a price not exceeding four pence by the pound weight," and from 1st of September to the last day of February, three pence by the pound weight, &c. A cock-turkey, 4s.; a hen-turkey, 2s. 6d.; a duck, 1s.; a heath-hen, 1s. 3d.; a quail, 1½d.; a teal, 6d.; a wild goose, 2s.; a brandt, 1s. 3d.; a snipe, 1d.; butter, per pound, 9d.; sea bass, 3 coppers per pound; lobster 6d. per pound; milk per quart, 4 coppers; clams, 9d. per 100."

A CONTEMPTUOUS BUTCHER.

JOHN CARPENTER, City butcher, declared he would sell his beef for four pence and half penny a pound in spite of all that the wise heads could do. He was complained of; and on the 23d of December, 1763, the following notice was made in the "Board." "Whereas, it has been this day represented to this Board that JOHN CARPENTER, butcher, hath openly and contemptuously declared that he would sell his beef for four pence per pound, in spite of all the wise-heads that made the law could do, or words to that effect,"—"he is ordered to appear before this Board at the house of WALTER BROCK, innkeeper, near the City Hall, to show cause why he should not be disfranchised." JACOB ARDEN, another butcher, is complained of for speaking in a contemptuous manner and publickly violating the law for assizing all kinds of provisions. The Board request the Mayor to remove him from the market until he shall have obtained the freedom of the City." CARPENTER attended, and WILLIAM BAYARD, Esq., proved on oath the charge against him. The Board ordered his license taken from him; that he be turned out of the market, and also disfranchised."

BAD MEATS.

March 17, 1755, "Saturday a Carrion Veal and a lamb were seized in the "Fly Market" and burnt at the "Ferry Stairs," by order of Alderman PHILIP LIVINGSTON, of this City, being diseased and unfit." Again, later, 1768, Nov 14, "Some few days ago nine pigs were seized in the Fly Market as perfect carrion, which on the Mayor's view were sentenced to be burnt publicly on the common, and the owner of them fined *forty shillings*." The sentence was immediately put into execution, and part of the fine taken to purchase wood to burn them with. Again, "Last Monday (Feb. 21, 1774) a quantity of unmarketable veal was seized, and by order of the Magistrate burnt at the Coffee House." But enough instances of this kind are noticed, and also of butchers' licenses being vacated. I find in July, 1803, "Several butchers had their licenses vacated for having sold unwholesome meat."

HOW THE MARKETS WERE LET OF OLD.

The following extracts show how the public markets were *let, leased* or *sold*, for stated periods of time, and so continued to be *let*, &c., up to 1759:

"On the 18th February, 1692, it was ordered, that the Committee let out what is to be let of the Old Market-house next to the bridge; also, the new Market-house, at the end of Broad-street. Again, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1694, it was ordered, that the market-house or shed, (sometimes called *Shambles*,) in the Broadway, be *let* to HENRY CROSBY, butcher, for *seven years*, at £1 per annum, and repairs—(and no doubt he enjoyed a monopoly.) Then, on Monday, the 19th of February, 1700, a Committee was appointed to view the Market-house, (built in 1699, at the bridge where the old market stands, (on the application of the "South Ward," reported and ordered that the Market-house be granted (leased) to the said Ward for the *term of fifty years*, the inhabitants erecting a public building, according to the model exhibited, paying a *yearly rent of twelve pounds*, and keeping and delivering the same in good repair at the expiration of the fifty years. Then, on the following 30th day of June:

Resolved, That the old Market-house, near the Custom-House Bridge, be forever hereafter appropriated for a public Market-house.

On the 3d August, 1702: Ordered, that the Old Market-house in the Broadway be *leased* for *five years*."

I find on Thursday, the 29th of May, 1711—"All the Market-houses in the City, except that at Burgher-Path, near the slip, were used by the carpenters to build battoes, (to transport troops and stores, and for no other purpose until they were completed."

"A Standing Committee appears to have been appointed Nov. 4, 1735, and, among other duties they were "to apportion the size of (and to mark and number) the several *stalls* therein, and to contract for the letting and settling of the same to the several butchers, for such reasonable rents as they can agree for,"—provided that no more than *two stalls* or standings in any one of the said Markets shall be *let* or *leased* to any one butcher." The Market Committee, on the 23d March, 1797, reported the butchers' stalls rented for one year, viz.: Five stalls "Burgher's Path" Market, £42; *Six stalls* in "Fly Market," and one in "Coenties Market," £37 10s.—making together £69 10s.

Another "Market House" was built in 1738, "in the Broadway, opposite Crown (now Liberty) street." In October, same year, the "Market Committee" appointed, were again authorised to enlarge, alter, repair, and support, from time to time, all and every the Market-Houses, at the expense of the Corporation," and the butchers to give security for the payment of the rents, monthly or quarterly, to the Chamberlain. In May, 1740, there was considerable trouble with some of the butchers about agreeing with the Market Committee. "Some won't meet with them, and some do, yet refused to agree."

There appears to be a cause for their not agreeing. Several persons, "living on Nassau (Long) Island, who make it their chief business to *buy, kill* and *sell* cattle, do daily come and take up the stalls or standings in the said Market-Houses, without paying anything for the same." They pretended to be "Country people" who came in, "without paying any fee or reward." They, of course, had the advantage of those who had in those times high *rents* to pay, and this no doubt caused *two* of the butchers in Fly Market who could not or would not pay their rent due, to be proceeded against by the "Board," in the Supreme Court. The "Committee" were of an opinion that some other method ought to be taken less burdensome and more profitable to the Corporation. So, on the 4th day of November, 1741, it was ordered, that the Clerk of the Board advertise the Public Markets, to be let for one year at public auction, and "the *rates of fees* which the *lessees* are entitled to collect of butchers established."

Then it appears that "all the Markets were leased to ADOLPH BRASS, for 1741-2; to THEOPHILUS ELSWORTH for 1742-3; to JOHN CARPENTER, City Butcher, (for the sum of £96) from 1st Nov., 1743, to the 1st November, 1744; and they so continued to be leased up to the year 1759, when the leasing of the markets ceased, and "the *Stalls* and *Standings*" in the different markets were sold or leased for *one* and two years, as follows: April, 1760, the stalls and standings of the several markets were sold at auction for one year from May 1, to BENJAMIN PAYNE, shopkeeper, for £345, and lease given. Then again in 1766 they were leased at auction for two years to ALEXANDER WHITE, gentleman, at the annual rent of £440. Then in 1768, for one year, to JOHN BINGHAM, for £410, and to give security for the payment of it in the sum of £840. He again leased them for two years, 1769 and '70, at (a much less rent) £250.

In February, 1771, the laws were changed, so as to compel the country people who sell meats to pay the same rates "that the butchers are to do." From 1776 to 1783, the British troops being in possession of the City, it was ruled by "Martial law," and the *Stalls* and *Standings* were sold at public auction, "by permission of the Commandant," in 1778.

I stop here to resume this question at another time.

THOS. F. DEVOE, Butcher,
Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

American Girls for "Help."

THE COUNTRY, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the communications of "Farmer" and "Dutchess" in the TIMES of the 15th and 18th, in regard to employing help in the country. "Sam's" principles can be carried out and the difficulties and annoyances which "Dutchess" complains of be avoided, by employing some of the thousands of American girls in New-York and other large cities, who are now suffering for the necessaries of life, and have many of them, to my certain knowledge, been obliged to dispose of *every* article of clothing but what they had on to procure bread. There are no Intelligence Offices established exclusively for American girls as there should be; they have not the means of advertising, and many of them would starve before they would go into one of your common Intelligence Offices. That nice, intelligent and capable American girls are willing to accept of situations in American families, there is not the slightest doubt, and as evidence of it I will state that I recently advertised in one of the New-York daily papers for an American girl, referring her to a friend in the City with whom I left the money to pay her passage. There were about twenty applicants the first day. It is needless to say that I secured one possessing a good English education and a knowledge of all kinds of housework,—one that we can treat and intend to treat as a member of the family,—something that I have been unable to do before for many years. I have good help at the same price I have paid others, and have also the satisfaction of knowing that I have relieved one of my own country women in distress. Let those in want of good help go and do likewise. I would suggest that some proper person establish in your City an Intelligence Office exclusively for American girls.

Yours truly, MERCHANT.

Dr. Cumming on the Immaculate Conception Dogma, and its Consequences.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I would attempt to unfold the consequences that necessarily result from the recently decreed dogma of the Vatican.

These, I suspect, are far more numerous, and, in their effects, more suicidal than PIO NONO or his advisers appear to be aware of or to anticipate. This dogma has now ceased to be what it was held by many to be heretofore—a mere "pious opinion." It is now an article of faith, vital and essential, and as binding on a Roman Catholic as the doctrine of transubstantiation, or Purgatory, or any other article in the twenty-four dogmas of the creed of PIUS IV.

I do not dwell upon the fact that this doctrine contradicts the plainest text of Scripture. This might give the subject a direction it is not necessary or, in present circumstances, expedient to pursue. Unhappily, in the decrees of the Vatican the sacred volume is a very unwelcome intruder, and when it forces attention to its contents, if not summarily ejected, it is tolerated by a pretention worse than insult. What I wish to point out is, that by this decision the second article of the creed of PIUS IV., solemnly subscribed and sworn to by DR. NEWMAN, Archdeacon MANNING, and by DR. WISEMAN, also—viz.: "I will never take and interpret the Scriptures unless according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers"—is rendered null and void. Either the Vatican must repeal an article of its creed, enforced and subscribed for 300 years, "out of which," it adds, "none can be saved," or it must add that in decreeing the Immaculate Conception infallibility has been outwitted by the Jesuits and precipitated into a fatal blunder.

Before showing the truth of this statement, I beg to preface the few corroborative extracts I can here adduce by the admission of two of the most learned divines of the Romish Church, whose testimony cannot be impeached. MELCHIOR CANNUS, a bishop of great learning, says, "*Sancti omnes qui in ejus mentionem incidere uno ore asseverarunt beatam Virginem in peccato originali conceptam.*"—*Loci Com.*, vii., chap. 1, page 346, edition 1605. (All the holy fathers who have alluded to it have declared unanimously that the blessed Virgin was conceived in original sin.")

The Dublin *Review*, in an article supposed to be Cardinalitial, does not hesitate to state, "PETAVIUS—no mean judge—assures us that all the Fathers were ignorant of, not to say denied, this doctrine." But as we have access to the Fathers, also, let us adduce a few brief extracts, which will not only startle the Romish Church by suggesting the imminent insecurity of one article of faith by the introduction of another and a new one, but will also prove that the cage containing the happy united family at Charing-cross, where external coercion takes the place of internal cohesion, is a faint type of a Church whose unity is an entire stranger and exile, and uniformity is superinduced by ecclesiastical restraint and domination only.

The Fathers frequently refer to Mary in terms which show they did not and could not regard her as immaculate in her conception, seeing they describe her as not immaculate in her conduct; for a sinless nature must have a sinless life. IRENÆUS says, "The Lord repelled her untimely hurrying" at Cana of Galilee.

TERTULLIAN says, on the text, "Thy mother and thy brethren stand without desiring to speak with thee"—"Christ, with reason, felt indignant that, while strangers were intently bent on his discourse, persons so nearly related to him should stand without seeking to call him away from his solemn work."

ORIGEN is very decided,—"If Mary did not feel offence at our Lord's sufferings, Jesus did not die for her sins. But if all have come short of the glory of God, being justified by grace and redeemed, surely, Mary, too, was offended. This is what Simeon prophecies,—'Through thine own soul shall the sword of unbelief pierce, and thou shalt be struck with the sharp point of doubt.'"

EPIPHANIUS writes: "The birth of Mary was in the ordinary course of nature, not in any way different from ordinary mortals."

The Benedictines blame BASIL THE GREAT, because "he not very beautifully thinks that Mary wavered at the time of the passion."

The illustrious CHRYSOSTOM, commenting on the marriage feast of Cana, writes: "What Mary then undertook was the effect of excessive ambition, for she desired to show to the people that she commanded and controlled her son. See the foolish arrogance both of herself and them," &c.

ST. AUGUSTINE speaks of Mary as conceived in sin, and says: "She was more blessed by receiving the faith of Christ than by conceiving the flesh of Christ."

The great ST. BERNARD, who is numbered with the Fathers, notwithstanding the centuries that separated him from AUGUSTINE, and CHRYSOSTOM, and JEROM, is perhaps the most determined opponent of the Immaculate Conception that we can appeal to. The argument in a late powerful article in the *Times*, is substantially that of ST. BERNARD. His words are so pithy, that I venture to quote them in the original:

"*Quid si alius propter eandem causam etiam utrique parenti ejus festos honores asserat deferendos? Sed de avis et proavis id ipsum posset pro simili causa quilibet flagitare.* * * * *Nisi forte quis dicat de Spiritu Sanctorum et non de viro conceptam fuisse, sed id hactenus inauditum. Lego denique Sanctum Spiritum in eam, non cum ea, venisse.*"—*Bernard, Ep.* 174, col. 391, vol. 1, *Paris*, 1839. ("But, what if another for the very same reason assert that festal honors should be given to both her parents? But any one may demand the same thing, for the same reason, for her grandfather and forefathers. * * * Unless one affirm that she was conceived of the Holy Spirit and not of a man—but that has hitherto been unheard of. In fine, I assert that the Holy Spirit came into her, not came with her.")

ST. LIGUORI, DR. WISEMAN's beloved saint and model, evidently annoyed at the conclusive reasoning of ST. BERNARD, very devoutly observes: "Were ST. BERNARD living in our times he would certainly write otherwise than he has written!"

I need not add the testimonies of the learned SARPI or the Angelic THOMAS, or even BELLARMINE, who is now, I suppose, a heretic for what looks like his disbelief of the Immaculate Conception. He, at least, asserts that Mary sinned in Adam.

The Dominicans are already up in arms against the decision which the Pope has now given in favor of their ancient enemies and rivals—the Franciscans; and with great zeal they fling ST. THOMAS AQUINAS in the face of PIO NONO—logically destructive, but pontifically useless. *Causa finitaest, Roma locuta.* The Archbishop of Florence has also his hands full in defending the Pope and disciplining his refractory monks, who have no faith in the new dogma. This novelty decreed by PIO NONO as an essential article of faith, to reject which alone is heresy, has fallen like a bombshell among fathers and doctors, and has finally and infallibly cut off the Church of Rome from the Church of the Apostles, and of the first five centuries of the Christian era.

It has also proved triumphantly that as an article of faith there is no unity in his communion—that what was heresy in the days of BERNARD is orthodoxy in the pontificate of PIUS IX., and that if this doctrine be a vital article of the Christian faith the sleepy-headed Church of Rome has been nearly 1,800 years in discovering it. This last dogmatic conclusion of the Vatican may, nevertheless, lead to important results. It may at length teach the admirers of the Papacy that it has no definite creed, that its doctrines accumulate with its years, that it is either inspired or insane, that it may one day in its progressive developments arrive at the conclusion that "God is great, and Mahomet is his Prophet."

When Father IGNATIUS did me the honor to call upon me, in order to give me his kind advice and instruction, he said to me, with great solemnity, "If the Church of Rome be not the Church of the living God, she is the masterpiece of the Devil." I confess I have some sympathy with this conclusion of the very Rev. Passionist. Her laity, who are the victims, will soon be required to believe so much that they will rise in insurrection against the whole conspiracy, and assert for themselves that freedom from priestly domination which must precede their acceptance of a pure and noble faith. If, as wise interpreters of prophecy think, the death-knell of the Papacy is soon to resound throughout Christendom, we may expect, with them, that her long oppressed people will rapidly come out of her bondage, and find a shelter and a rest in the bosom of Protestantism—that is, primitive Christianity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAN. 2. JOHN CUMMING.

The True Remedy for Distress.

From the Citizen.

A letter has been sent us for publication, from "A Working Man," on the cause and remedy of the present distress. It has hit the nail on the head. It is couched in homely phrase, but it has the pith of the whole matter in a nutshell. The writer has evidently got hold of the true philosophy of the question. He has the right idea—a better idea for Americans than all the ideas ever promulgated by M'CULLOCH or ADAM SMITH. The matter is so simple, that it seems extraordinary that men of intelligence can allow their intellects to be so obscured by party prejudices and false theories, as not to see it at once in the same light. The letter is as follows:

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855.

WORKINGMEN: You make one mistake in your labor meetings. The true cause of our want of work is the habit which induces the American people to buy the products of foreign labor.

If you will pass resolutions, and stick to them, not to purchase anything foreign made, work will be plenty, money plenty, and the welfare of labor secured.

Ask of those who are able to expend more money than a laborer by the day, to join in the cultivation of the habit of buying home things.

This is the charity you want. *This is a power entirely* in the hands of American labor, and they will never be worthy of themselves, and the confidence of any one, till they can write out and sign a pledge never to use any other than the products of American, that is, home, labor. For instance: "We pledge ourselves that we will, henceforth, use the products of home labor and skill, and we call upon all workmen who wish for good wages and constant employ, to take this course, as the only one calculated to make us, workmen, independent of Whigs and Democrats, in so far as tariff and free trade theories are concerned. We also pledge ourselves to be unceasing in our exertions to induce our fellow-countrymen, of every class, to aid us, by performing a duty incumbent upon every patriotic citizen, viz.: to buy the products of American labor, in every department, in preference to foreign. That we will petition Congress to increase the duties on manufactured silk, and permit the material of every description entering into the manufacture of silk to be duty free—to the end, that the non-producers in our families may have home employment—that our comforts may be increased—education advanced, and a chance afforded to lay up something for a wet day." WORKINGMAN.

There has been something of an oyster war at Stamford, Conn. Somebody has been staking out beds and planting oysters in the harbor, and somebody else has been fishing them up and selling them. The former somebodies claim they had a right thus to plant oysters, and the latter somebodies say they have put their oysters on natural beds, contrary to a vote of the town. The result is, the oyster catchers have been arrested, by the oyster planters, and the lawyers are going to make money out of both parties.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The New-Bedford *Standard* says that "the number of passengers from the South, who passed over the branch of the Underground Railroad, running in that vicinity, from March 1, 1854, to the following January, was *forty-three*."

MILD WINTER.—Thus far this Winter Lake Erie has been entirely unfrozen, and the entrance to Buffalo harbor has been unobstructed by ice.

THE POOR.

The following lines were written several years since by Rev. [illegible]. They may have [illegible] at the [illegible].

THE POOR! [illegible] them, the shivering poor!
In this [illegible] storm and cold,
When famine [illegible] at their [illegible] door,
And [illegible] old.
Oh! little [illegible] of their want and woe,
Of their [illegible] table and hearth;
How they shiver and shrink while the dreary snow,
[illegible] on the frozen Earth.
Hark! voices are in the winds to-night,
And they tell us a dismal tale
Of the weary and worn with the hunger and blight,
And the poor man's piteous wail.
Full many a [illegible] on their [illegible] cheek,
They [illegible] about the air,
From the [illegible] of the strong, by want made weak,
And [illegible] by despair.
There's a stifled groan, from a dwelling lone,
Where fatherless children live,
And the mother hears her infant moan,
But, Oh! she has nothing to give.
I would read your heart, that widow's cry,
Who weeps by their scanty bed,
With her hollow cheek and sunken eye,
And [illegible] with the dead.
Oh! her heart will break for her children's sake,
In that house without food or fire;
For not a crumb of their crust will she take,
Lest her little ones starve entire.
And dying they are in our very sight,
Of hunger and cold and sorrow;
We must take some bread to that house to-night,
Or take out a corpse to-morrow.
The poor are God's poor, and, Christian men,
God's almoners are ye;
Then as ye receive, so give again,
God's bountiful charity.
Let it not be said that ye keep his bread,
And hoard his silver and gold,
While ye leave the suffering poor unfed,
And perishing with the cold.

Pleasant Advice to Jersey Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to use a small space in your paper, in recommending to travelers between New-York and Newark the [illegible] train from New-York. If they take this train they will have an opportunity to learn the various modes of switch turning, backing down for freight, and if they choose to, they can examine a [illegible] on wheels which is used to draw the heavier trains on the New-Jersey Railroad. While passing through Jersey City they will have abundant time to examine the architecture of each house on the route, and when they begin to ascend the hill they will be politely informed by the conductor, that "if the gentlemen wish to get to New-ark they will please get out and push the train over." "We have a small locomotive and but little steam."

These are some of the advantages derived from $50 a year paid for riding from Newark to New-York. If the gentlemen have the ability, they will no doubt reach New-York at 7 or 7½ o'clock. Then again, if they should wish to return next morning, let them wait at any of the depots till the 8½ o'clock train arrives, which will be probably about 8.55, and after passing a freight train from the Hackensack Bridge to the top of Bergen Hill, and waiting from fifteen minutes to three-quarters of an hour for them to "drill in" at the depot, they may arrive in time to hear the last tap of the ferry bell, and finally reach business at 10 o'clock or after. These things happen often. An occasional occurrence of this kind could be borne, but a continued imposition such as this ought not to be borne, and would not if there were any redress. One of

MANY COMMUTERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855.

My Tract District.

Knock, knock, at the door of a third story room. At length it was opened by an emaciated youthful female.

"I have knocked some time," I said. "I have been here before, but could not get in."

"Oh, I do not like to let people see my misery. It was so cold in the bedroom that I could not lie there; so I brought out the quilt and laid it upon this box."

The box was close by the stove indeed, but there was no fire in the stove, and the feeble woman shivered as she resumed her seat. Her husband was whittling a stick for kindlings to a handful of charcoal and the same quantity of hard coal.

As delicately as possible it was said, "You may get some coal, such is provided for those who need."

"If any one called," she replied, "he would think as long as we have a piano and this piece of drugget on the floor, that we are not needy enough. We thought to have done pretty well this Winter teaching music and in other ways, but the times have changed. When the term was out parents would not continue their children, and I do not think I could teach much now, as my cough is so bad,—it makes me very poorly."

The box on which she laid had been filled with clothing and sent by a dear parent from afar; but instead of retaining the necessary contents, they had been sold to pay debts of sharp necessity, and now, in the depth of Winter, this feeble woman, who had been trained in the luxuries of life, was really enduring the privation of the most common necessaries.

It is this class of people who must be sought out, if we would save many from perishing—while those who can ask, receive. M. A.

Letter from the Sandwich Islands.

The following letter is from Rev. TITUS COAN, one of the oldest and most esteemed missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It was addressed to L. TAPPAN, Esq., Secretary American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society:

HILO, Hawaii, Oct. 28, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Your welcome letter of Aug. 4, with "Report" of your Society, etc., has just come to hand. Please accept my cordial thanks for all.

After I had sent my letter of May 1, your valuable "Report" came to hand, so that I now have a duplicate copy. This I will give out, so that it shall preach to others. Had I five hundred copies of your Reports, and of all other publications of your Society, I would make good use of them among the hundreds of ships—national, merchant and whaling—which annually visit our ports.

And besides, it is not improbable that we may yet have the battles of Freedom to fight on this soil. Annexation to the United States is confidently believed by many to be near. Should we be annexed as a *territory*, we may feel the force of the famous DOUGLAS doctrine, and a harder conflict may yet await us than the one which conquered the idolatry and corruption of other days. Probably no country on earth now enjoys greater freedom—social, civil and religious—than the Sandwich Islands; and it is a painful thought that we may yet be called to a severer conflict to preserve the precious boon of freedom, than was endured to win it.

The passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" produced a shock which thrilled the world. It threw sack-cloth over the sun, and darkened the noonday skies. The deed rose like "smoke from the bottomless pit," and spread like the pall of night over the American firmament. It was a portentous deed in our moral and political horizon, charged with muttering thunder, and threatening a tempest of wrath. But the Lord is in it. He will direct it. He will scatter it. He will, he *does* make the wrath of man to praise him. * * *

Many clear heads, warm hearts, and strong hands, are now combating the hydra of American Slavery. How different from what we were twenty-five years ago! Against all the indifference, the incredulity, the self-interest—commercial, social and political—the pride and the lust of power, the principles of Freedom have made steady and strong progress; and patient effort, love, and untiring application will, under God, overcome all and final triumph. It cannot be that the world—now moving with such wonderful momentum in every line of improvement—will ever again ignore one of the first elements of a moral and immortal being—one of the essential principles of the social compact, namely, *Human Freedom*.

Your work is a great, a God-like one; your warfare is holy and glorious, and your cause is sure as the throne of God. The pillars of the temple of liberty are reared on everlasting marble, and the high vault of heaven rests on their entablature. *Truth* and *righteousness* are inscribed on those imperishable columns, and they are adorned with *wisdom* and *love*. * * * *

You will rest assured of our strong sympathy in your work, and of our fervent prayers for its speedy triumph. We also hope to continue to throw in our mite occasionally to aid in the enterprise. * * *

From our ocean watch-tower, we observe with deep interest "the signs of the times" in our dear fatherland, and we hail with delight every beam of freedom which rises in our eastern horizon. * * *

T. COAN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lectures To-Night.

DR. MCELHERAN lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute this evening, upon "English Monopolies, and their Consequences upon American Industry."

REV. MR. BANVARD commences a course of Illustrated Biblical Lectures, in the Cannon-street Church.

HORACE GREELEY discourses on Anti-Slavery, at the Tabernacle.

New-York Prison Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Prison Association was held yesterday. R. N. HAVENS, Esq., presided. Messrs. RUSSELL, BALLARD, TITUS, OAKLEY, REED and DEINEER were present. The Treasurer announced that during the past month the sum of $210 had been contributed to the funds of the Association. During the same period, situations were found for two discharged convicts from Sing Sing, and five men from Blackwell's Island; thirty-three persons discharged from our City and County Prison have been helped with money; most of these have gone into the country, where employment is known to be more abundant than in the City; thirteen of these were furnished with suitable clothing—hats, caps, shirts, shoes and sacks; seventeen persons have been discharged from custody on their recommendation; ninety-one complaints and charges carefully examined—many of them abandoned on the advice of the agent.

Interesting extracts from the Diary of the Association were read.

A New Form of Relief.

An "American Widows' Relief Association" has been organized in this City. THOMAS MCELRATH is Treasurer, and SOLON ROBINSON, of *Hot Corn* memory, is Secretary. The object is to afford charitable relief to those poor widows whose distresses are great, but whose pride or spirit will not allow them to ask charity. It is supposed they will accept when it visits them in such a way as to spare their feelings and feed their children. We see no intimation that work is to be provided, without which many a woman will refuse to touch the Company's money. If all can be provided with work who participate in this relief, there will be plenty of applicants.

Another Mock Auction Swindle.

Yesterday another swindle by the mock auction system was brought to the notice of Mayor WOOD. A resident of the town of Lubec, Me., named ALBERT BROWER, was defrauded of some $50 by purchasing a worthless watch at a shop in Broadway, where the cry of "Going! going!" is heard from morning till night. Sergeant BROWN, of the Sheriff's office, was dispatched to the premises, and brought the offender to the Mayor's office, where the money was refunded, and the countryman went his way rejoicing. The swindler appeared much pleased that he got off so luckily.

Terrible Affray in Broadway.

Yesterday morning a young man, named LUTHER R. LOWE, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Office, and preferred a charge against three desperate rowdies named ALLEN, JONES and WEST, whom he accused of assaulting him at the Cooper House, corner of Broadway and Anthony-street. The complainant received several blows about his body, was stabbed in the neck and face, and has been under medical treatment. The magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the assailants, and Officer HORRIGAN was dispatched to capture them.

Commission de Lunatico Inquirendo.

IN THE MATTER OF W. A. BROWN, AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

The investigation into the state of mind, with regard to its soundness or insanity, of Mr. W. A. BROWN, a well-known merchant of Broad-street, was resumed last (Monday) evening, before a Sheriff's Jury, and Commissioners MORROGHS, BURCHER and MINER. There was a larger public attendance than could have been seen at the earlier sittings in the case; and among the audience on this occasion we observed the mother of Mr. BROWN, accompanied by another lady, and seated with his brothers, at whose instance the investigation has been instituted. Mr. BROWN occupied a seat in the vicinity of his counsel, but never spoke, save in whispered suggestion to his legal advisers, and conducted himself with a quiet decorum that was in striking contrast to his more boisterous manner and frequent, but perfectly rational, interruptions during the examination of the witnesses produced in behalf of the appellants.

A number of witnesses were called on the part of the defence, whose testimony coincided on the point as to their belief in the perfect sanity of the gentleman in question. The first witness called was

John Alstine—He testified to having known Mr. W. A. Brown for twelve or thirteen years; to having had certain money transactions with him some eight years ago; to his (Mr. Brown,) having exhibited great violence and irritability of temperament in consequence of certain actions of the witness on that occasion, and to his being no more excitable at present than at the time of that transaction; so far as he knew, Mr. Brown was capable of managing his own affairs.

Samuel Willett, President of the American Exchange Bank, gave evidence as to the sale of the Williamsburg property, and his intercourse with Mr. Brown in collecting the interest on the mortgages thereon; he saw nothing in his interviews with Mr. Brown to indicate insanity.

Abijah Whitney, a merchant tailor, swore he had done business for Mr. Brown for fifteen or sixteen years; he had seen no want of capacity in him to manage his own business; he believed him to be a man who always liked to have his own way, and was pretty decided; he had made a suit of clothes for Mr. Brown, between January and Christmas last, which he (Mr. B.) said was his wedding suit; he saw no change in his manner then; if there was any difference now, he was more mild than formerly.

William Colidge, a bookseller, stated that he boarded with Mr. Brown, and had known him for three months; that he observed his conduct particularly, within the last month, and saw nothing to indicate insanity, and thought he (Mr. B.) exhibited a capacity above the average.

John Riley, a contractor, testified to his having had business transactions with Mr. Brown, one of which was the doing of contract work in connection with him in Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and which was stopped by David S. Brown, the brother of W. A. Brown, refusing to give witness money to pay the men, whose wages at that time were not more than 75 cents to $1; witness had observed nothing insane in him; believed him capable of conducting his business; never saw anything boisterous from him but once, when he chastised witness for drinking liquor a year ago last Summer; observed no change in him.

James Saxton, a grocer, knew W. A. Brown for six or seven years, had dealt with him pretty much all that time, and deals with him now; and believed him sound in mind, and capable of conducting his business.

On cross-examination, witness said he had not dealt personally with Mr. Brown more than three or four times during the last year.

William Ryckoff gave evidence to the effect that Edgar M. Brown was a Director of the Penitanga Mining Company, and had commenced a negotiation in which his brother, W. A. Brown, was made the purchaser of two hundred and fifty shares.

Dr. G. W. Moor, a practising physician, who had known Mr. Brown for a year or more, testified that he had kept his horses at the same stable in which Mr. Brown kept his in Hamilton-street, and in all his intercourse with him, saw nothing about him indicating insanity in general, or insanity in regard to the subject of horses in particular. In reply to the cross-examining counsel, this witness stated that he never saw Mr. Brown excited, nor when there was cause for his being excited.

Dr. Seth Green, swore that he was a practising physician in this City, and had known Mr. Brown from sixteen to twenty years; was intimate with him until about two years ago, and seen him but twice since—once four months ago, and once before the last Saturday—the day on which witness examined him, on the last occasion, in reference to the condition of his mind, and thought him perfectly sane.

The cross-examination of this witness entered deeply into questions of physiology and mental philosophy, as connected with abnormal states of intellect and feeling, but without altering materially the statements made by him on the direct examination.

Dr. Kirby's testimony was of a similar character.

An attempt was here made to have Mrs. Brown, who is a very aged lady, examined for the appellants, but the Commissioners decided that her evidence was not allowable at this stage of the case, but might be accepted if the Jury desired it. No such desire, however, was expressed on the part of the Jurors, and the proffered testimony was rejected accordingly.

Here the counsel for the defence announced that their case had closed.

Mr. David S. Brown and his mother, with the other persons accompanying them, rose to retire. As they were passing out, Mr. Brown addressed his brother William, and the latter replied hastily. Several recriminatory observations passed between them, and the conversation had become quite noisy, when the presiding Commissioner demanded order, and Mr. Brown, Sen., and the venerable lady were summarily conducted to the door. In a minute or two they returned, and Mrs. Brown, addressing the Court, denied that any ill-feeling existed on the part of her son David towards his brother William. This assertion was met by William with a most vehement denial, and the matter was again beginning to assume an unpleasant aspect, William threatening to punish the whole of them, when the interference of the Commissioner happily procured silence, and Mrs. Brown and David Brown retired.

Mr. Morgan, City Surveyor of Williams, was called by the appellants as rebutting evidence to the value of Mr. W. A. Brown's real estate there. He swore that the houses and lots were not worth more than $2,000 each, 8 *per cent. on mortgage* and 10 *per cent. cash*.

This closed the evidence for the appellants, and the case was adjourned until this day (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock, P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen. MONDAY, Jan. 22.

The President (ISAAC O. BARKER) in the Chair. The Board received the following

PETITION AND REMONSTRANCE.

Of various citizens of the First Fire District, to have the Bell Tower, now in Twenty-second-street removed to lot occupied by Engine Company No. 7, in Twenty-fifth-street. Referred.

Remonstrance of citizens residing in Twenty-fifth street, against the proposed removal of the Bell Tower to that street. Referred.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

Alderman ELY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Street Commissioner, in his annual report, states that he is informed by the Corporation that the injunction against the use of a triangular piece of ground, bounded by Third and Fourth-avenues and Seventh-street, for a public square, to be called Stuyvesant-square, has been dissolved, and also requests an appropriation to be made for the regulation of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen be requested to take action in the matter at an early day. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman ELY—That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to nominate to the Supreme Court as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of opening Sixty-seventh-street, John Orr, of the Seventeenth Ward, Jeremiah Towle, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Wm. V. Leggett, of the Twenty-second Ward.

COMPENSATION OF STREET INSPECTORS.

Alderman VOORHIS—That the compensation of the Street Inspectors be reduced from $3 to $2 50 per day. Laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

The Committee on Law Department reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five from this Board be appointed to inquire into and examine the various bills now, or which may hereafter be pending before the Legislature of this State, affecting the City and County of New-York, and that they report from time to time to this Board, and that said Committee in opposing or advocating the passage of any statute, act under the direction of this Board. Adopted.

Aldermen C. H. Tucker, Drake, Wakeman, Herrick and Steers were appointed a Committee in accordance with the resolution.

By Alderman TUCKER—That the Corporation Counsel discontinue all proceedings for the opening of [illegible]-street. Lost.

PROPERTY TAKEN FROM PRISONERS.

A communication from James Nesbitt, property Clerk of the Police, in response to a resolution of this Board, asking of him what disposition he had made of property taken from prisoners, was received by the Board. The communication gave in detail the nature and amounts of property taken, most of which Mr. Nesbitt reports as having been returned to the owners, or given to others on the order of the owners, the remainder being still in his custody. The communication was ordered on file.

THE MAYOR VS. THE ALDERMEN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Christian B. Woodruff as Scrivener to the First Police District Courts, in place of Alfred Chancellor, appointed Clerk of the Second Police District Court, to fill a vacancy. Which is respectfully submitted. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Aldermen ELY and WAKEMAN objected to a confirmation of the appointment, as by so doing they conceived that they would endorse the appointment by the Mayor of Chancellor to the Clerkship of the Second District Police Court, which appointment was made without the authority of law. Referred.

BILLS CONCURRED IN.

To appropriate $500 for fitting up election polls in different Districts. To repair house of Engine Company No. 50.

REMOVAL OF DIAMOND AND QUINCY'S REEFS.

To remove Diamond and Quincy's Reefs from New-York harbor. To replank Piers Nos. 5 and 7, East River. To dredge out slips between Piers Nos. 2 and 4, East River. Not to suspend Hose Company No. 51.

Board of Supervisors.

Mayor WOOD in the chair.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of framing the bills for serving notices from the office of the Receiver of Taxes, of taxes remaining unpaid; amount, $745,281.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of John F. Ropes, for publishing the Official Canvass in the *Sunday Atlas*—$24 50.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of John Van Wenkle and others, for correction of tax.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From William B. Moffatt, offering to provide accommodation for the Judges of the Supreme Court at the northwest corner of Anthony-street and Broadway.

BILLS PASSED.

Of William W. Bayle, for copying index, $84 50.
Of Ephraim Reed, for the same, $119 40.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That Augustus L. Wood be appointed Assessor of the Twenty-second Ward.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 14, 20, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1556, 1554, 1557, 1565, 1169, 1462, 1261, 1450, 1135, 1493, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1573 to 1575, 1578, 1579 to 1583, 1365, 1587 to 1589, 1592 to 1594. *Part II.*—Nos. 1855, 2763, 2783, 2640, 2630, 2068, 2780, 2600, 2749, 2795.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 228, 161, 385, 518, 527, 428, 435, 165, 447, 19, 532, 536, 537, 540, 541, 544, 545, 547 to 554, 556, 446, 97, 417, 13, 468, 424, 240, 511, 534, 150, 508, 230.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

PATENT SPECIFICATION—COMBINATION—DAMAGES.

Philip Rollhaus vs. Alexander McPherson.—This suit was a suit for an infringement of a patent. The plaintiff had obtained a patent in the year 1849 for a cooking range. The subject of the patent was a peculiar combination of flues and dampers, and in the specification he had spoken of his flues as inclined, and described the advantages which were gained by the use of inclined flues. The defendant, he now claimed, had infringed his patent by making and selling ranges, in which the flues were vertical instead of inclined, and he claimed damages to the amount of $2,500.

The testimony being closed, and the counsel having summed up on both sides, Judge Betts charged the Jury: That the fundamental rules of law governing patent rights and applicable to the present case might be summed up in these: that a patent was in effect the sole title of an inventor to his discovery, and that he was bound to [illegible] his [illegible] by the terms of his grant; that, although the patent afforded *prima facie* evidence of the originality and utility of the discovery, that [illegible] would be [illegible] by proof that he had included within his patent matters not of his invention; that the public right could not be intrenched upon by [illegible] to the use of an article before known, [illegible] when the testimony does not establish that in the particular [illegible] to be his own, he [illegible] a new and valuable addition to all that was before known; and that whatever may be the extent of the actual discovery of a patentee, he is limited to the discovery and claiming part of his specification as the measure of his [illegible].

In this case, the plaintiff claims a new combination of parts of a range apparently in common use, except perhaps, *dining and connecting flues of an inclined form*, at a large angle. It is not clear whether he sets up this shape of the flue as his invention, but he makes that feature of them a prominent one in his specification and claim. Vertical or upright flues are of long and common use.

He must then make it satisfactorily appear that the [illegible] described by him covers [illegible] construction of his ranges, and has been embodied by the defendant in the ranges made and sold by him. If the defendant uses [illegible] the *entire* combination claimed by the plaintiff, such use will not amount to an infringement. The law is liberal and strong in upholding and enforcing the rights of a *bona fide* patentee, when his discovery is original and valuable. But it is not enough that the invention is real as to [illegible]; it must be *first* and original as to all others.

The plaintiff [illegible]. The verdict, if for the plaintiff, must in that respect be governed by the evidence. The Jury may give nominal damages on the proof that the plaintiff's right has been infringed, but they cannot infer or imply any amount of damages not authorized by the evidence. The difficulty of supplying that evidence cannot entitle the plaintiff to any presumption enlarging his recovery beyond the damages [illegible], or the profits of the sales made by the defendant or the value of the [illegible] patent.

The Jury thereupon found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. [illegible]; for defendant, Mr. Goddard.

[illegible]

James G. Wilson et al. vs. John R. Church et al.—This suit is a suit in equity between the owners of the patent for the Woodworth Planing machine, and the owners of the Norcross patent. A motion was made some time since on the part of the plaintiffs, for feigned issues to determine whether the Norcross machine was an infringement upon the Woodworth patent. This motion was granted by the Court. For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and [illegible]. For defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

JANUARY 22.

Before Judge Betts.

In accordance with Judge Betts' direction on Saturday last, the Grand Jury came into Court at noon to-day to obtain the advice of the Court. Their names being called, Judge Betts asked if they had any business for the Court, and their foreman, Mr. Sperry, handed a paper to the Judge.

Judge Betts having perused it, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I must state to you that upon this paper, this deposition, or rather representation which has been sworn to, and your inquiry, in reference to it, there does not appear to have been committed any criminal offence in the matter. If anything, it is a breach of duty towards the Government only. There is no statute of the United States which compels an officer to prosecute any offence. If there is any neglect of this sort on the part of the District Attorney, that can only be reached by an application to the General Government for his removal. It is not an offence by statute. If he should extort money by prosecutions, it would be, but the mere neglect to prosecute is no offence under the laws of the United States.

Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney, addressed the Court, but Judge Betts immediately said that the matter was not in such a shape as to allow of any action on his part.

Mr. McKeon—I know it, Sir, but as the District Attorney has been mentioned by name, I think it would be proper to state that in reference to the matter in question, everything which I have done has been done under the direction and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the foreman of the Grand Jury is acquainted with the correspondence which has been had on the subject.

Judge Betts—Gentlemen, there must be an end to this. There is nothing which can come before the Court. There is no offence committed; and if the District Attorney feels aggrieved, he must seek redress in some other way.

Mr. McKeon—I can only say, Sir, that I have never prosecuted unless I had reason to expect a conviction. Every person acquitted stands either in the light of an innocent person persecuted, or a guilty man escaped, and both are discreditable to the Government. I have acted with this view, and since I have been District Attorney only one man has been acquitted, and no verdict has been rendered against the United States. In this case I wrote to the officers of the Customs, and found that the testimony of the informer would be contradicted by the officers of the Government themselves; and if the United States wish cases prosecuted which do not seem to me proper ones for prosecution, they must get some other officer to do it.

Mr. Sperry—May it please the Court—

Judge Betts—Gentlemen, I cannot go into this discussion [illegible] subject.

Mr. Sperry—I can only say that the matter comes regularly before us. One of the witnesses states that his papers are all in the hands of the District Attorney, and—

Judge Betts—Gentlemen, this must stop here. Is there any further business for the Grand Jury?

Mr. McKeon—The District Attorney has no further business for them.

Mr. Sperry—Yes, Sir, there is one matter which is not yet concluded.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. TERM.

Before Mitchell, Clerke and Morris, J. J.

CONSTRUCTION OF WRITINGS—ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS—FRAUD.

Bellows vs. Patridge.—This action was commenced for the purpose of setting aside as fraudulent and void, an assignment made by Patridge to one Fessenden, for the benefit of his creditors. The only question involved in the case is as to the proper construction and the legal effect of the assignment.

By this assignment, Patridge gave certain property to Fessenden in trust to convert into money by sale, either public or private, as soon as reasonably practicable, with due regard to the rightful interests of all the parties concerned, and in such a manner as might, in Fessenden's judgment, be for the best interests of the estate. He also gave the assignee, Fessenden, power to compound, compromise, and settle claims and things in action assigned, at his discretion.

In the third class, the assignment preferred two notes made to one Harris, upon the condition that Harris accounted for certain collaterals. If he did not account for them however, no portion of the assigned property was to be applied on those notes until all the residuary creditors were paid except Bellows. The notes were then to be paid, and Bellows' claim was to follow. In any event Bellows was to be paid last.

It was contended that these three provisions rendered the assignment void, and this action was brought for the purpose of having it so declared, and with the object of making a judgment recovered against Patridge a lien on the real estate assigned.

The cause was tried before Hon. Justice Roosevelt, and a decree was entered dismissing the complaint. From this decree the plaintiffs appealed.

CLERKE, J.—The trust "to convert the assigned property into money by sale, either public or private, as soon as reasonably practicable, with due regard to the rightful interests of the parties concerned," certainly contains no express authority to delay the conversion of the property into money, beyond what the effectual performance of the trust necessarily required. It would defeat the object of any trust of this kind, and would be at variance with "the rightful interests of all the parties concerned," including those of the plaintiff, to form a sale before it was "reasonably practicable." On the other hand, why should we imply from the terms of this clause an authority to delay the sale in detriment to those interests? To infer any such intention would not only be contrary to the rule, that an unlawful meaning is never to be implied, but to the express import of the language employed; and if a provision in an assignment "to sell and dispose of the property upon such terms and conditions as in the judgment of the trustees may appear best," has been held not to authorize a sale upon credit, the clause disputed in this case may much more positively be pronounced as implying no authority to the assignee to delay the sale longer than the ordinary time required for the efficient performance of such a duty, which, of course, depends upon the peculiar circumstances of each case, and the condition in which the assignor's affairs are placed. To say that a sale of property assigned for the benefit of creditors should be made within the same period of time after the execution of the assignment, in all cases alike, without discrimination, would be manifestly impracticable, indeed absurd; and if this cannot be maintained, there is no alternative but to leave it to the judgment of the trustees, controlled by the rules of law, prohibiting all delay except what suitable preparation and the interests of the creditors obviously demand.

It is also objected that the power "to compound, compromise and settle" the claims assigned, in the discretion of the assignee, avoids the assignment. In Woodburn *vs.* Mosher, referred to by the counsel for the plaintiff, decided at Special Term in Otsego County, the assignee himself was indebted to the assignor, and under a provision of this kind, compromised with himself; and all the circumstances of the case showed that the assignment was fraudulent in fact. Justice Sutherland's opinion in Grover *vs.* Wakeman applies to an authority to compromise with creditors; and Murphy *vs.* Bell, decided at Special Term, does not afford sufficient light on this point to enable me to ascertain for what reasons the learned Judge considered this provision objectionable. For my part, I see no sufficient reason why it should render an assignment void, unless a sale of debts or any choice in action be also prohibited; for a sale even at public auction would leave as much room for corruption and collusion as the more direct and easy method of composition and compromise. Besides, if the assignee does not possess this power, he may often lose a favorable opportunity to unite with others in a composition with a failing debtor—thus losing the whole claim—perhaps a considerable amount due to the trust—when, by a judicious and timely settlement, he could have secured a large portion of it. While we recognize these assignments at all, the assignee must not be divested of the means and the discretion plainly conducive to the proper execution of his trust.

The provisions relative to the notes of Harris, and the debt due to the plaintiff, are nothing more than the exercise of the assignor's undoubted right to direct prefer[illegible]

[illegible] to prescribe the order in which his [illegible] should be paid.

The judgment of the Special Term should be affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. [illegible]

Before Justice Roosevelt.

INJUNCTION—MOTT VS. KNICKERBOCKER BANK.

N. Hopper Mott vs. The U. S. Trust Company.—This is a motion for an injunction against the Trust Company, as Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, to prevent the prosecution of a note made by Mott to the Savings Institution. Mr. Mott, one of the Directors of the Knickerbocker Bank, borrowed $10,300 of the Savings Institution on the pledge of certificates of the Knickerbocker Bank Stock, giving his note for the amount. He now moves the Court for an injunction prohibiting the defendant, as Receiver, from prosecuting said note, on the ground that the Savings Bank was prohibited by its charter from making loans of such a description. He also set up that the note was usurious. The motion was argued by Chas. O'Conor, Esq., for the plaintiff, and by Chas. [illegible], Esq., for the defendant.

ROOSEVELT, J.—This is a controversy arising out of the incongruous alliance and anticipated very disastrous bankruptcy of the Knickerbocker Bank and the so-called Knickerbocker Savings Institution. It illustrates in a manner calculated to strike, and even to shock all notions of fair dealing, the tendency of the one to prey upon the vitals of the other, and then upon its own. The plaintiff, it appears, in his character of a member of the Banking Association, on the 21st of March, 1854, obtained from the funds of the Savings Institution—and it will be borne in mind that the chief managers of the former, as the published lists show, were trustees of the latter, and carried on their operations in the same vicinity—a loan, so called, of $10,300, payable with interest on demand, substituting in the place of the money so withdrawn from the Savings Institution his promissory note and a certificate of 150 shares of the so-called stock of the Knickerbocker Bank. This loan, he now says, his friends in the Savings Institution had no legal right to make, and he, therefore, however much accommodated at the time, is under no legal obligation to repay it; and he accordingly files his bill in equity [illegible] very modestly praying that the Supreme Court, sitting in its character of a Court of Chancery, shall, of course, the [illegible] of the plaintiff, with interest, [illegible] without payment, or any offer of payment, to deliver up the note [illegible] the [illegible] of the friendly managers of the charity [illegible] of the poor the large amount of $10,300 and upwards. The charter of the Savings Institution, as [illegible] funds shall be invested in or loaned on, public stocks or private mortgages; and that when loaned on real security [illegible] a sufficient bond or other satisfactory personal security in addition, shall be required of the borrower. [illegible] being a personal security in itself, was perfectly lawful; and had the block of stock [illegible] "a town, city, county or State," no question could have been raised as to either. What, then, is the proposition advanced by the plaintiff? That if he had given good collateral security, his personal promise to pay the amount would have been binding; but having palmed off a collateral security or stock which was comparatively worthless, he cannot justly be called upon to pay anything, and is equitably entitled to be [illegible] from all possible prospective annoyance—and that, too, in behalf of the legitimate and even necessary operation of a legal provision made for the security of the depositors—the poor and helpless and confiding depositors of an institution organized by the Legislature to encourage, in the humble walks of life, the virtues of sobriety, industry, economy and integrity, and to provide for them a resource in seasons of want and sickness. The mere statement of the proposition carries with it, to my mind, its own refutation. [illegible] of a Christian people a principle which could hardly be tolerated in a community of swindlers. The Trustees of the Savings Institution, and Mott among the rest, knew it—had undertaken an office of charity. They were "not to receive, directly or indirectly, any pay or emolument for their services; nor directly or indirectly, to borrow its funds or deposits." Sections 3 and 6. And they, like a Board of Guardians for infants, were to invest those deposits with a single eye to the interest and perfect security of the depositors. The loan in question, therefore, under any interpretation of the charter, was a breach of trust—and Mott knew it, and cooperated in it, and may fairly be said to have instigated its perpetration. He took the fund as a necessary consequence, charged with the trust—and so far from permitting him to use the unlawful dealing, it is the duty of the Court, on the contrary, to compel him to disgorge, and to account for whatever gain he may have made by the unlawful mixing of the trust funds with his own, and employing them in his private business. It is a familiar rule of Equity Jurisprudence—and it is an equally familiar rule that he who asks equity must do equity. Before, therefore, asking for any interposition in his favor, the plaintiff must, at least, bring into Court the principal and interest of the moneys which he admits he took from the vault of the Savings Institution—took, I say, because, although the faithless trustees may have been the willing instruments, it was he that handled them, and made the transaction for his own purposes; and it is [illegible].

[illegible]

The deed in question was executed by Clarke to one McIntyre, in [illegible] 1838. [illegible] the [illegible] Master's report [illegible] dated in February, 1838.

[illegible] Clarke to McIntyre [illegible] the Master's approval in these words:

"Having examined the within [illegible] approve the same as to manner and form. JAMES HAMILTON, Master in Chancery.

Dec. 14, 1838."

McIntyre, the grantee, was examined as a witness at the instance of the defendant, as to the consideration of the deed. [illegible] to show that the whole consideration was made up of money paid to Clarke, and in boarding him and his children.

The Court of [illegible] all the [illegible].

We construe the order authorizing a conveyance in satisfaction of [illegible] as to allow such conveyance in payment of such debts only, as were or should be contracted for the necessary support of Clarke and his family, and as the object the [illegible] satisfied that the money raised by contracting the debts had been so applied. [illegible] in view in requiring the approval of a Master [illegible] the validity of the sale and conveyance, was that he, as a substitute to the Chancellor, should be satisfied that a proper application was made of the property [illegible], and that the [illegible] that it had been so applied.

[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JAN. 22.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE VAGRANT LAW.

In the matter of the petition of Eliza Thompson for the discharge of Sarah Stewart.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—Sarah Stewart is brought before me on habeas corpus, being alleged to be unlawfully detained in the Penitentiary. The return shows that she was committed as a vagrant by Justice Connelly on the 16th January instant, for the period of three months, as having been [illegible] charge made against her and convicted [illegible] vagrant on competent testimony of Daniel Carpenter, Captain of [illegible] Ward Police [illegible] and filed the record of conviction in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions.

Under this proceeding, if the commitment is [illegible] on its face and the record of conviction is properly made and filed, I cannot review the decision of the Magistrate. That can only be done on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The certificate of the County Clerk is furnished that no record of conviction was filed there, and a copy of the record as filed with the Clerk of the Sessions is also produced.

It is contended by the petitioner's counsel, that the record of conviction should have been filed with the County Clerk and not with the Clerk of Sessions, that the charge against her of being a prostitute as stated in the commitment, did not warrant a conviction [illegible], but of being a disorderly person, and that in such case the Statute requires the record to be filed with the County Clerk. There is some confusion in the different statutes, which without careful examination may lead to error.

By the statute as to vagrants, Vol. 2 R. S. p. 36 (4th Edition,) certain persons are declared to be vagrants, and upon conviction by a magistrate, may be committed to the Penitentiary, and the record of conviction is to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County. [illegible] the enumeration of offences which may be tried under this chapter, the one of which this person is convicted (being a prostitute) is not enumerated.

By the statute as to disorderly persons (2 R. S. [illegible]) a similar provision is made as to other offences, and the record of conviction is directed to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County. Under this class of offences is enumerated that of being a common prostitute.

In 1833, a statute was passed prescribing the form of the record, and directing that in all cases of [illegible] for vagrancy the record of conviction shall be filed with the Clerk of the Sessions. The record in this case is substantially that prescribed by this statute. (Session Laws 1833 p. 363, § 2.)

It is urged that this statute does not apply to the chapter of Revised Statutes relative to disorderly persons, and therefore the record of conviction should in such cases still be filed with the County Clerk. This is so in regard to all offences which come under this description. But there is another statute which has been often overlooked, but which relieves this case from any difficulty upon this point.

By the statute relative to the powers of the Common Council, &c., passed January, 1833. Sess. Laws, 1833, chap. 11, p. 9,—habitual drunkards, common prostitutes and others are declared to be deemed vagrants, and if the Magistrate, on complaint before him, is satisfied by competent testimony that such person is a vagrant within the description therein stated, he is directed to make up and sign a record of conviction, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the General Sessions, and he shall by warrant commit such vagrant—if the offender be an improper person to go to the Almshouse—to the Penitentiary for any time not exceeding six months.

The proceedings in this case are, therefore, regular and in accordance with the provisions of the last-recited statute, without reference to the act of 1833. And as by this act the offence charged is declared to be that of vagrancy, the provisions of the act of 1833 are also applicable to this class of cases, and the prescribed form of the record of conviction by that act is proper and sufficient for all offences enumerated in the 16th section of the act of 1833. The record of conviction and the commitment are, therefore, regular and in compliance with the statute.

If the allegations contained in the petition are true, injustice may have been done to the prisoner. It is there alleged that she was prohibited from producing witnesses on her own behalf, and from cross-examining the witnesses produced against her, and that she is innocent of the charge made against her. But the guilt or innocence of the prisoner cannot be inquired into upon a *Habeas Corpus* after conviction. If there is any remedy—and that there should be one, no one can doubt—it is by the Supreme Court on *certiorari*. I have no power in this proceeding to review the proceedings or decision of the Magistrate.

The prisoner must be remanded and the writ discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Oakley, C. J., Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, and Campbell, J. J.

CONSTRUCTION OF WRITINGS—EJECTMENT.

Towle vs. Forney.—The facts in this case will be found sufficiently stated in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

BOSWORTH, J.—This is an action of ejectment to recover a lot, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-streets, on the west side of Tenth-avenue. It was tried in March 1851, before Chief Justice Oakley and a Jury. When the evidence was closed, the Court ruled, *pro forma*, that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the premises claimed, (to which defendant excepted,) and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

A judgment having been entered on the verdict, the defendant appealed from the judgment to the General Term.

The lot is a parcel of premises devised in 1801, by Mary Clarke, to trustees, in trust, to receive and pay rents and profits, to her grandson, Thomas B. Clarke, during his life, and to convey the same, upon his death, to his lawful surviving issue.

The plaintiff claims title, under several acts of the Legislature, under orders of the Court of Chancery made under the authority of those acts, and a conveyance of the lot in the [illegible] and order.

The defendant insists [illegible] of the conveyance of Clarke [illegible] orders in Chancery, and the subsequent proceedings were [illegible] the plaintiff a title to the lot. There were three statutes passed—one in 1814, one in 1816, and one in 1818.

The act of 1814 [illegible] the trustees named in the will, authorized the Court of Chancery to appoint a trustee to execute the trusts, and provided that a moiety of the estate might be sold, and provided for investing and preserving the principal of the proceeds of the sale.

The act of the 8th of March, 1816, appointed T. B. Clarke trustee, and prohibited him from making any sale until he had procured the Chancellor's assent, who was required to direct the mode in which the proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as he should think proper, should be vested in Clarke and [illegible].

On the 23d of July, 1816, the Chancellor made an order, founded on a previous petition, an order of reference [illegible] and a Master's report, directing the sale [illegible] of the devised property to be sold, and so much of [illegible] to be applied "in and for the payment and discharge of the debts then owing by Clarke, and in contracting for the necessary purposes of his family, to be proved before the said Master," and directed the residue to be vested in Clarke, on interest, for those of his children who might survive him, and the mode of such investment.

The Master's report showed the debts to the amount of $8,000 had been contracted by Clarke for the necessary support of his family, and that the money so raised by contracting such debts had been applied by him to that object, and that the whole income [illegible] realized from the property without a sale of part of it, was insufficient to support the family and would leave nothing for the education of his children.

The act of 1818 authorized a mortgage of the [illegible] which had been or might be ordered to be sold, [illegible] the previous order of the Chancellor, and also directed the moneys raised by sale or mortgage to be applied to the purposes required by or of the regulations [illegible] and the statutes referred to.

In March, 1817, the Chancellor [illegible] that the Southern instead of the Eastern moiety of the devised property might be sold, and also authorized Clarke to convey any part of the [illegible] in satisfaction of any debts due or owing from him, on a valuation to be agreed upon between him and his creditors, provided such conveyance should be approved by a Master, and such Master should endorse a certificate of his approval on such conveyance.

[illegible]

We do not understand, that anything was decided in any of the reported cases in the Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] we have formed.

The power of [illegible] the proper construction of statutes of this State; whether they are expounded correctly or not by the Court of last resort of this State, is a question about which the Supreme Court of the United States cannot inquire, provided the construction given does not impair the obligation of contracts, or authorize that Court, upon the construction so given to declare it null and void.

[illegible] Court of last resort, the Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding questions arising under it, is bound to adopt and follow that construction, unless the statute, as thus construed is obnoxious to some objection, which authorizes that Court to declare it unconstitutional and of no effect. Robertson et al. vs. Coulter et al. 16 How. S. C. R. 106.

We do not feel at liberty to regard the decision which have been made by the Courts of this State, including that of the Court for the correction of errors, as [illegible] a construction of the statutes and orders, or as justifying this Court in holding, otherwise than that the plaintiff's title could be declared to be clearly invalid. For reasons more fully stated in an opinion which has been prepared, we think the judgment should be affirmed [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1855.

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Congressional.

In the Senate, the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, opposing the extension of the patent to the reaping and threshing machines of McCormick, Hussey, and Moore and Hascall, were presented by Mr. Seward. The resolutions, in so far as they brought together the last two names with the first, offended Mr. [illegible], who protested against their being put in such company. His protest did not disturb the equanimity of the Senate. Mr. Jones made a vigorous attack upon the Postmaster General for his neglect to furnish daily mails along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, in accordance with the acts of Congress of 1851 and 1852. Mr. Jones evidently commanded the sympathy of a number of other Senators.

In the House, the Pacific Railroad bill was again under consideration, and, finally, recommitted to the Select Committee. There seems to be but little prospect of its passage in its present form.

The Country is Clamoring for Workmen.

A gentleman just from New-Hampshire tells us that in one town where he has been sojourning, at least a hundred men could be employed by the farmers, between this and the 1st of April, and that probably the want is felt as extensively in every other town in the State. Most of the "help" that the farmers get consists of young men just under twenty-one, who hire out for a season to get money to emigrate with; and that is always scarce. There, as in every other agricultural region which Railroads much permeate, money is plenty. Short crops, owing to the drouth, have straightened them a little this year, but by no means enough so as to interfere with the general satisfaction. Workmen upon the farm get from $100 to $150 the season—none but the very best of course, commanding the latter rates. The laborer in such places gets at once a good home, and unless he has a large family can lay up some money even the first year. He eats generally—we may say almost universally—at the same table with his employer, is treated in all respects like a man, and is hardly a man if in three years he is not respected as a good citizen himself, and "well-to-do."

Better business that, than lounging about the Park eating the bread of charity and growling at the Common Council or Legislature for not giving out public work.

It is not too early to go out into the country seeking work. In those high latitudes much is made of the late Winter to haul the wood home for the Summer and next Winter's supply, and to chop it for use. There has been but little snow this Winter until now, and many a New-Hampshire farmer would be pleased with nothing so much as seeing a stout able-bodied man present himself this morning for work, the snow lying inches deep in the roads through the woods, the sleds unoccupied under the shed, and the oxen idle in their stables, and everything just in order for the hauling to go on to advantage. Those who have not visited the Granite State for a dozen years can hardly appreciate the change that has come over the people as to the habit of working in Winter. Formerly they did little else than "chores," keep the stock in condition, and attend to the wood—sledding for home use. Now there is a great deal of additional hauling done to supply the railroads with fuel. All the good sledding is taken advantage of religiously, and by the time it is done they must hurry to cart out the manure, repair and make new fences; and, close upon these jobs, come the plowing and farming proper.

Go out into the country, unemployed men, if by an honest hook or an honorable crook you possibly can raise the funds to go, and the money that will buy you a week's board here, or pay a week's rent, would give you enough to get the tickets. It is not in New-Hampshire any more than Connecticut, or in Massachusetts, or in Vermont, that you are wanted—you are wanted everywhere except in the cities. Here you are the dreaded, unproductive people—there you are the appreciated producers. Thousands of old farmers want to stop their hard toiling in the field—being rich enough to live easier—but they must sell, or let weeds choke their crops, unless you go out to relieve them of their unwilling and grudged labor, and take their proffered wages.

Chloroform is swinging off now to the unpopular side. The telegraph tells us this morning of a new robbery by its aid. But if one concludes that, because scamps and rogues have learned to abuse it, its use is any the less great, or its discoverers any the less benefactors to the race, sadly is he mistaken. Everything worth using can be abused. It will swing back again soon, and when it has stopped its pendulum-like movement, will stand confessed one of the noblest products of the Nineteenth Century.

On another page we give, this morning, a long article concerning our City Markets—part of which exposes the injustice of that view of the value of the markets which reckons by their credit only the receipts for the rent of stalls; part gives their history from the earliest times.

Don't Hurry to Rent a House.

By the 1st of February, landlords want to know whether or not their present tenants will continue to occupy their houses for another year. Get into a fret then, renters of houses; proceed to fume; worry yourselves out of all present comfort, and borrow all sorts of trouble for the future. Feel as if you had no home—as if the premises you occupy were only staying-places. Don't drive another nail, nor put in another screw; don't fit a latch that is out of order, nor grease a lock, nor adjust a dislocated hinge. Go up and down the town looking for house-agents, hunting houses, sweating with excitement, fainting with fatigue of your peregrinations, wearing out unlimited amounts of shoe-leather, and growing thin on the trouble.

This is not our advice; but, reader, you will be more likely to follow it than to heed the suggestions that it is in our hearts to make.

Sufficient for the day is the trouble that comes with it. The house you rented last May is yours until next May. More than three months of the year remain unbroken. Until the last week of the fifty-two, better be at home in it, keep it in comfortable repair, and act in all respects with due care for economy—as if you were as much fixtures in it as the marble mantels.

Landlords hold their heads very high all through February. This year they will be a little more supple in March, and, if the signs of the times do not greatly deceive us, in April they will be the most accommodating and gentlemanly people going. They will probably ask old rents, or even make some advance upon present rates, during February. We hope nobody will be simple enough to pay the increase. For there is no question that house-rents must come down. If any one doubts, let him take a long walk into the upper parts of the town and note the houses marked as "to let," even now. Let him take a ferry-boat to Brooklyn and go cruising for a few hours along its outer line;—over to Jersey City or Hoboken, and see what blocks there are untenanted—waiting to be occupied. Citizens go moping from office to residence and back, and on Sundays to Church, and they fancy that there is nothing of the City but what they pass over daily. If Broadway is in their route, they ignore all East of it, or if the Bowery is on their way, they are oblivious of the fact that there is anything west of Broadway. They think the Crystal Palace is on the *upper end* of the City. They fancy Brooklyn to be a nice, rural sort of place, and Williamsburg a flourishing little village. They think Jersey City is the Erie Railroad Depôt, and that all of Hoboken is the Elysian Fields. After all, Providence may have arranged for our annual house-hunting as a successful method of waking up citizens to an appreciation of the City's growth. Certain it is that but for its recurrence, many men in town would subside into the merest fogies, who would need a guide to conduct them over their own council districts.

Let us be easy about homes for another year. Very few families need get at all excited. The continued high prices of provisions will drive many families on the first of May to break up housekeeping, or into the country. Those who, from the nature of their business, can do so, will go down to Long Island, out to Westchester, or to the Jerseys. If the Railroad Companies had common wit, they would make their arrangements in season to encourage this emigration, and bind themselves *to furnish commutation tickets for the year at cheap rates.* All our coasts which steamboats can reach in an hour's time will be populated with fugitives from the City, rather than pay such rents as have been demanded. We are confident that those who do remain will pay less instead of more. Our wishes are not fathers to our expectations—they are no how related. We know that some will pay less for rent next year, who are determined to have no meaner accommodations for their money. Such will let their present premises go rather than pay a cent more than now. Nor will they fret to find other places early, knowing that as good houses are to be had after, as before the 1st of April.

Do not imagine either that the chances will be any more scarce at that time than now. If a landlord has a whole block of houses thrown upon his hands, he is not fool enough to advertise them all on the same day. He offers one "To Let," and until that is gone, nothing but money will tempt him to announce another as vacant. We doubt very much if, last year, there were not more houses undisposed of on the 1st of April than there were either posted or advertised on the 1st of March. Just be at peace then, and take the matter of your next house easy. If you choose to go sore-footed and aweary up to the mountain, go ahead. But if you wait patiently, be sure that the mountain will come to you.

A Market for the Use of Producers.

Farmers often complain that they cannot get a chance to sell their produce in town. The retailers, as they say, put their heads together, unite to keep down the price of articles brought in, and when they have got them, crowd on an enormous price for the customers to pay. They think that they ought to enjoy some of the profits of the high prices, inasmuch as they are sure to suffer the loss when prices are low. Stories are rife of the horses of producers being frightened, their harness cut, their wagons turned over, their linch-pins curiously missing, and all sorts of capers of the kind, that remind one of the old times in the country, when temperance meetings first began to be held, and the lovers of grog felt at liberty to play off their practical jokes upon the meek cold-water men, who never resented them. These misdoings they charge, very naturally, upon the retail-dealers. Whether justly or not, we do not feel able just now to say. But the trouble is undeniable.

Now, why should not producers be encouraged to bring their stuff to town? An intelligent correspondent suggests, and we second the suggestion, that a spot of ground be inclosed, and covered with a substantial roof, as a market where none *but producers* should be allowed to expose their articles for sale. Let it be guarded by a sufficient corps of policemen, to prevent annoyance from dealers, and let a slight *ad valorem* tax be imposed on the produce sold, to pay the current expenses of the market. This plan would, undoubtedly, save our citizens much more in one year than the cost of constructing the market, for the dealers would be obliged to stop their extortions, and prices would be regulated by no false means, but by the only healthful mode—*the demand and the supply.*

About Hogs.

If our Mayor is fond of strong excitement—and his activity suggests the possibility—he should avail himself of an hour's relaxation some morning, (if muddy, so much the better,) and witness the arrival of the Erie Railroad boats, at the foot of Duane-street, North River. These boats are freighted at Piermont and Newburg, and bring to our City much live merchandise from the West—particularly swine. Now the fun and excitement consist in the superhuman efforts of the drovers to land their flocks with safety, and the superhuman obstacles in the way of their doing so. The pier, to begin with, is crowded with carts, wagons, barrels, packages and emigrants. An individual with two legs has much difficulty in making his way through the heterogeneous mass; how much more so the porcine animal with four may be imagined; particularly when the tortuosity of the latter's idiosyncracy is remembered. A boat arrives; it is made fast to the pier, and four or five hundred pigs scramble down a gangway. The drover's first impression is that like the swine of old, they are all going to run into the sea. This impression is quickly removed by an unearthly commotion among the carts, wagons, barrels, packages and emigrants. He then discovers that his well-fed but erratic hogs are displaying their mercurial dispositions by running into and against everything foreign to their natures. The carters yell; the horses plunge and kick; barrels and packages fly about like things of life; emigrants lose their equilibrium, and become children of the soil most deleteriously. In, under and over, everything are hogs; grunting for dear life, and determined to make a free fight of it. Amid the scene, the drover towers a ghastly man. There is no speculation in his eye now. He feels himself the victim of misplaced confidence, and abandons himself to a silent and awful grief. In his bereavement he scoffs at the suggestion of the Captain that he may yet see his hogs again. There is something wild, if not maudlin, in the mere idea.

This is no exaggerated picture of the worse than confusion that prevails on the Erie Railroad Pier every morning. We have been informed, by competent authority, that two or three hogs are missing from every boatload that arrives; some get into the river; others have their brains kicked out by horses, or are helplessly maimed by cart-wheels and rolling packages; others stroll away and are heard of no more. Much cruelty and much loss accrue necessarily from this state of things. But this is not all. There is a very proper ordinance against slaughter-houses in the lower part of the City, and in consequence, the two thousand hogs that arrive here daily have to be driven from this precious pier to the up-town packers. In itself this is sufficient of a nuisance and an unnecessary one, because it could be remedied without expense or trouble. The most aggravating circumstance about it, however, is that these four-footed strangers are driven to their shrieving places through our best thoroughfares. The Fifth-avenue is especially favored. Flocks of swine are continually passing the splendid palaces of that aristocratic highway, and suggest to the mythologically inclined the possibility of an enchantress Circe being in the neighborhood.

Now all this confusion, cruelty and unpleasantness, (to give it no harsher name,) might be remedied by simply requiring the Railroad Companies to discharge their cargoes of swine and cattle on the spot where they are permitted to be slaughtered; namely, Thirty-ninth-street. There is a pier, and ample accommodation there. The boats could leave their four-footed passengers with little delay, and proceed to Duane-street afterwards if necessary, and the serious annoyance of having large herds of cattle driven through the City would thus be obviated. Aside from the sanitary necessity for seeing to this matter, it is important, in a commercial point of view, that a largely increasing and flourishing branch of Trade with the Great West be encouraged and facilitated as much as possible. The inconvenience and danger of the Duane-street Pier offer no inducement to the Western breeder to bring his live stock to New-York; while if proper facilities were afforded, he would undoubtedly select this market in preference to any other.

Of the Cosmopolite Pig there is no end. Should a gastronomic survey of this happy land ever be taken, it would be found that every place is bounded on the east, west, north and south by pork—or pork and beans. The moment a traveler deserts the highways for the byways, he becomes painfully impressed with the omnipresence of the delicacy. What Dickens wrote of a London Fog might be paraphrased of the American Hog. Hogs everywhere. Hogs up the river, where they grunt among green aits and meadows; hogs down the river, where they roll defiled among the piers of shipping, and the waterside pollutions of a great (and dirty) City. Hogs on the Jersey marshes; hogs on the Hoboken Heights. Hogs creeping into the cabins of laboring men; hogs lying out in the yards and hovering in the gutters of great streets; hogs drooping on the warm pavements of fashionable squares. Hogs in the eyes and throats of Greenwich-street teamsters, watching the flocks as they go through the Ward; hogs in the oven of the afternoon baker, down in his close cellar. Hogs cruelly pinched and beaten by shivering drovers in the street. Chance people at the windows peeping over the blinds into a nether sky of hogs, with hogs all round them, as though the world was moved on its axis by hogs.

Now that the hogs of our own City are thrown out of employment by the new broom of Mayor Wood, (they were efficient and punctual street inspectors under former Administrations,) the least we can do for them is to render their last moments as agreeable as possible,—to protect them from horses, carts, packages, dogs and other small deer. In the course of nature hogs must be packed. It is their cruel destiny to pass to a better world in a salted condition. Thirty-ninth-street is quite near enough for the odor of purification, (vulgarly called trying out,) and if we never saw a hog in the City lower down town than that street of many slaughter-houses, we could overcome the bereavement.

The Duane-street pier nuisance should certainly be abated.

Retail Drug Stores and the Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The editorial published in the Times of yesterday, relative to the observance of the order forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, has, so far as we yet know, been received by those whose acts were the most unpleasantly brought to notice, in the same spirit of kindness in which it was written. We have not received many more than twenty communications from retail dealers in drugs, in relation to what was said of their Sunday trade in intoxicating liquors, but in all of them there is a declaration, in some strong, in others feeble, that they are with us heart and hand in our efforts for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. We are heartily glad to hear of it. So will our energetic Mayor be, and so will the good people of the City of New-York. Let the retail drug dealers but act as they have spoken, and the public will encourage them still more in their legitimate business. Let the people know that they have decided to observe the order in its spirit, and they will purchase pills and powders, though they throw them to the dogs.

Several of the communications received bear evidence of having been written by persons truly sorry for their violations of the order, and resolved to sin no more, even at a shilling per glass. But there are a number which, while they contain words of encouragement, the fact that they have a little *pure* brandy on hand, for medicinal purposes, is so ingeniously worked in, that we are inclined to view them as experts in advertisement writing. They speak well of temperance, and yet before a consumptive orator should exhibit signs of exhaustion, they fall lovingly upon the pure liquor they keep for medicinal purposes. These gentlemen are weak, and will require the protection of the police for one or two Sundays.

The following is one of the communications. It is from one of our most respectable drug firms, and we publish it with pleasure:

New-York, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We go with you heart and hand in the suppression of the Sunday Liquor traffic, but your article of this morning casts a stigma on the New-York druggists, which by the majority is undeserved.

We can say for ourselves, and have no doubt most of our respectable druggists can say the same, that we do not on Sunday or any other day sell liquor by the glass. Occasionally physicians prescribe it in combination with other ingredients, and on that account we are under the necessity of keeping a small quantity of pure brandy and wine, but never retail it, and if it were not occasionally indispensable for the preparation of prescriptions, would cheerfully dispense with keeping it altogether.

As your paper is so widely read, we trust you will qualify your remarks, for with few exceptions, we are confident the druggists of our City will give their full support and countenance to the suppression of this demoralizing custom.

Imperial Visitors.

The long spoken of visit of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his wife to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, may be looked upon now as approaching a reality. The following semi-official notice, which is "going the rounds" of the London press, may be considered as settling the question:

Windsor Castle.—There will be no theatrical performances or balls at the Castle this season, the rooms usually occupied for that purpose having been fitted up in the most splendid manner for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of the French, whose visit is expected immediately after the war assumes a more favorable aspect.

Whether Bonaparte does or not visit the Queen of England, is a matter of no possible interest to the world. But that the head of the French nation—the nephew and successor of that Napoleon, to put down whom England waged war from 1803 to 1815, thereby adding six hundred millions sterling to her National Debt—should become the invited, and, therefore, the honored guest of England's Sovereign, is altogether a different thing. It shows, even as much as the cooperation of the French with the British troops, how *real* is the alliance, how complete the amity between France and England. And it also proves, if proof were required, how vast is the tact, how adroit the policy, by which Louis Napoleon has overcome the personal antipathy of Victoria. Among the numerous and striking phases of his eventful life, none is more remarkable than *this*.

For the antecedents of this man, in London, were not of a character to recommend him to a sovereign—and that sovereign a woman. During the two years of his residence in London, after his return from New-York, personal and political reasons prevented his being received at the Court of Queen Victoria. It was not alone that he had shown himself, (by his affair at Strasburg,) inimical to Louis Philippe, the then ruler of France, and the private friend and political ally of Victoria, but his way of life was notoriously that of a man of pleasure. From 1846, when he returned from imprisonment at Ham, to 1848, when he floated back to France on the angry billows of the Revolution, his "life in London" had a notoriety more public than enviable. Good fortune and good management elevated him to the Presidency of the French Republic: audacity and unscrupulousness changed the Republic into an Empire, and made Bonaparte an Emperor. But, as is well known, Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Minister of England, was discharged from office, at the Queen's own desire, because he had personally expressed his satisfaction at the result of the *coup d'état*, which had placed the sceptre in the hands of this child of fortune. Yet now, simply by prudence, sagacity and tact, Louis Napoleon has converted opponents into friends, and goes to Windsor, the honored guest of a Queen who, a few years ago, declined allowing his formal introduction, as a private gentleman, at her levee at St. James'. What the end may be, time will show; but, as yet, he has played his cards with admirable ability.

Proposed New County—Orange and Ulster.

Some writer in the New-York Times has quite a prompt article on the subject of splitting Orange County into two, and tacking on to the Eastern Division a slice of Ulster. Whether this writer is "putting in his shovel where there is no dirt," or whether there is really an intention on the part of any considerable portion of our citizens to mar the beauty and strength of our noble County, we are not well informed. We have ever been proud of old Orange in its entirety, and there is no part of it that we should like to see shred away. We like strong States, strong Counties and strong Towns.

[Goshen (Orange Co.) Democrat and Whig.

The *Democrat* is mistaken. In its earnest zeal to uphold the enterprise of the County, it forgets that the proposed division has been made the subject of careful consideration for years past. Whether the incorporation of Newburg, and one or two other towns, into another County, to be formed from portions of Orange and Ulster, is or is not calculated to "mar the strength" of Orange, is a question which the citizens will be able to answer for themselves, when the time arrives for doing so. We believe that a majority of the inhabitants of the County are in favor of such a partition of territory as shall secure to Goshen and Newburg alike the decided advantages which arise from an undivided authority—especially when the area of country is large and wealthy. The *Democrat* is respectfully informed that we know that citizens of Orange cherish this idea, and we have little doubt that the division will sooner or later take place. That a journal published in the heart of the County should be ignorant of the fact that the public sentiment is beginning to shape in this way, argues that intelligence does not always centre at important points.

Politics in Iowa.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Iowa, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1855.

The telegraph will have already informed you of the election of the Anti-Nebraska Senator and three Supreme Judges by the Legislature of Iowa, on the 5th and 6th inst. It was expected abroad that Col. Fitz Henry Warren, (Second Assistant Postmaster General under Gen. Taylor,) would be the man, but he went into the Legislature at the commencement of the session a little too strong, and the opposing candidates, on both sides, were of course too many for him. Another Whig—Cook, of Davenport—combined the Silver Gray elements, and became the most formidable competitor of the Anti-Nebraska nominee—but his race ended, it is understood, by his throwing himself entirely into the hands of the Nebraska men. There are reports of interrogatories put by a Democratic caucus, and answered affirmatively, even to a pledge in favor of voting for the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Slave States.

Last Friday the Nebraska Democrats combined on another Silver Gray Whig—Browning—the Anti-Nebraska men of all parties still adhering to the regular nominee—Harlan. It was found, however, that seven Whigs, who separated from the majority and voted with the Nebraska Democrats for Cook, would go no further in that direction, and could not possibly be brought to vote for the new man—nor could some of the Nebraska Democrats. After several ineffectual ballotings on *Friday* morning, it was voted to elect Supreme Judges first, and George G. Wright, Esq., of Keosauqua, was accordingly elected Chief Justice on the first ballot, and William G. Woodward, of Muscatine, Associate on the second. Both these gentlemen were the Anti-Nebraska candidates. Norman W. Isbell, of Marion, was run for Second Associate, but not elected, and the Convention adjourned to Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. It was found, however, on Saturday morning, that Isbell would be elected on the first ballot—some four or five who had objected to him because he ran as Free-Soil candidate for Presidential Elector in 1848 and 1852, having withdrawn their objections and united with the Whigs and Free-Soilers who had elected the other Judges. Thereupon the Senate met at 9 o'clock and adjourned itself to Monday—the design being to prevent the regular joint convention. At 10 o'clock, however, the Anti-Nebraska Senators came within the bar of the House, and a joint convention was declared,—not without wrangling, however, on the part of the Nebraska men of the House, (Democrats,) who at length withdrew, with three exceptions. Isbell was then elected Associate Judge, and Rev. James Harlan United States Senator, by a majority not only of the Convention then in session, but of the joint Convention, all told—their vote being 52 each, and 50 votes being a majority of both Houses. Their election has been certified by the proper officers and commissions issued. The Silver Grey Whig nominee of the Nebraska Democrats received but 27 votes—being nine less than his predecessor in this game of "cross purposes."

On Monday a resolution was passed in the State Senate, declaring the proceedings of the joint Convention null and void, and refusing to allow them to be recorded on the journal of the Senate. A similar resolution was voted down in the House, and the record duly made. The prospect of successfully contesting the election you can judge of from the facts. Whether the U. S. Senate will reject Mr. Harlan on principles which will allow a factious minority in every State Legislature in the Union to render any Senator's election void, by simply running out of the regular joint Convention, can hardly be a question. Nor is it a question whether the Iowa Senate, by meeting and adjourning itself, before the hour of the Convention, could adjourn the joint Convention, which was to meet an hour afterwards, on its own adjournment of the day before. The nullifying minority were in and about the lobby of the House during the Convention, and some of them answered to the call of their names by denying that it was a Convention, whereupon all the absentees were regularly excused by vote. Of course the assertion that Messrs. Isbell and Harlan were not the choice of a majority of both Houses, will not be set up,—more than such a majority having actually voted for them. The only question in the case, it is well remarked by one of our State papers, is between the nullifiers and their constituents.

The new Chief Justice, Mr. Wright, is a lawyer of excellent reputation, and was the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator against Gen. Jones in [illegible]. Mr. Woodward is also one of the best lawyers in the State, has run for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was one of the codifiers elected by the Legislature a few years since to prepare the present Code of Iowa, his associates being ex-Chief Justices Williams and Mason. Judge Isbell is also spoken of highly as a lawyer in his part of the State. He is the most strongly Anti-Slavery of the three, though all are Anti-Nebraska. Mr. Harlan is a Methodist clergyman of very respectable standing, and has been twice a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction and once for Governor. His friends testify to his unquestionable soundness on the Nebraska issues.

The second Railroad connection of Iowa with the East will be completed about Feb. 1. It is the Burlington and Chicago Road, composed of portions of the Aurora Extension, Central Military Tract, and Peoria and Aquawka. A celebration is contemplated at Burlington.

Grain and hogs as plenty as money is scarce.

We have had no Winter till to-day—only a spell of slaughted March, wet and raw lately. Rivers open; Mississippi crossed by boats. Ice crop nowhere. Yours, Des Moines.

About Our Little Park—A Kind Word for It.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a constant reader of the Daily Times, and have read with interest all that it has said in reference to a new Post-Office, the City Hall, and the Park, for I visit the Post-Office daily, and cross the Park several times every day. There is but one opinion about the necessity of a new Post-Office, but *where* it should be is yet an open question; and it has always seemed to me that there are sufficient reasons to conclude that it ought not to be on the corner of the Park, opposite the Astor House. One reason, of itself sufficient to determine this, is, that so many lines of travel and traffic already centre there, as to make it the most dangerous point in the City. Add all that would attend the location of the Post-Office there, and notwithstanding all that could be done to relieve the pressure by opening Beekman-street and other thoroughfares, it would be like a deep, broad stream pent up in a narrow channel.

Another reason why that point should not be built on is, that the Park is too small already, and should be enlarged rather than diminished. I remember the argument, that because it is so small, it is not worth preserving; but I think the framer of it cannot have crossed the Park often in the Spring, or has not the keen relish for Nature's works which, in the absence of better specimens, is gratified, though not satisfied, even in that confined space. And I never cross it without thinking how much more might be made of it, if the walks were made with a regard to convenience and taste—allowing wider paths for the greater traffic. Why might it not be more like Union-place, which is certainly far more Park-like? Could we not have added to it the space now occupied by the ruins of the New City Hall? It would involve a large expense, but it would be worth all it would cost to secure the entire block between Chambers and Reade-streets, for the Post-office and Courts of Law, and if this would not furnish sufficient room, the City Hall might be enlarged by two wings, or two wings and a front on Chambers-street.

I should like to say something about the advantages of even this small Park and the pleasure it might be made to furnish, if laid out and kept as it should be. But your columns are too full, and I will, therefore, only anticipate one objection,—that if put into the required condition, it would not *stay put!* I believe our new Mayor could keep it all right—for if you have a place worth preserving, there will be a pride in keeping it trim, which almost all will feel; and then, how easy to have from four to six policemen constantly there, whose presence would not only preserve order, but be a security to the entire locality, as all would know where to find a policeman at any moment. No small advantage. T.

Revivals.

A brisk revival is in progress in the Churches of Orange County in this State. At Goshen, protracted meetings have been held in the Methodist Church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Oakley, every evening since New-Year's. Twenty or thirty converts, chiefly young persons, have been received. In the Presbyterian Church at Chester, (four miles below Goshen,) upwards of 70 persons have been added to the Church.

Later from the Rio Grande.

The editor of the Austin *State Times* has been shown a letter from a gentleman residing on the Rio Grande to a friend at the city of Austin. That paper, of the 6th inst., publishes the subjoined items, gleaned from the communication alluded to:

There is no revolutionary movements now on foot in Mexico.

The store of Mr. [illegible], of Rio Grande City, was entered, at night, about the 15th of December, and robbed of $1,000 in goods, which were carried into Mexico. The thieves were, of course, of that nation.

Sam Stewart, the Sheriff of Starr County, went to serve a writ on Charles Gallagher, for a violation of the license law. Gallagher drew a derringer on Stewart. "The Sheriff saw that, and went five better." He fired at Gallagher with a six-shooter, and struck him in the abdomen. The wound, it is supposed, will prove mortal.

The *Flag* says that many of the insurgents there are taking advantage of the pardon offered to them by Santa Anna, and are returning to their homes.

☞ Stephen Short and William [illegible] were executed at [illegible], Ky., on Friday, for murder. They confessed their guilt while on the gallows.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the store No. [illegible] Vesey-st.; also, the second story loft, [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an exclusive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious, and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. 6 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or B. C. MOULTON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE. A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. TRACY.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE. A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for [illegible]; [illegible] as good, and the entire instrument as strong and as durable as those which cost [illegible]. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters pianos, and the first premium zolian pianos of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make (owners of the zolian patent). Second-hand pianos at great bargains; melodeons of every style, from five different manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—[illegible]

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—[illegible] SILAS C. HERRING.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, [illegible] are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depôt, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—[illegible] at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, [illegible] Fulton-st.

A Loan for the Poor Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I made you a suggestion some days since respecting the establishment of a loan institution for the poor. If the benevolent will reflect on the question, they will at once see it is a permanent and cheap means of doing good to the destitute,—and of helping a class of them, always as worthy as they are difficult to reach. The greatest suffering is always in that sensitive poverty which shrinks from becoming an object of public charity. We can aid this class more by *lending* than by giving, and thus with the same amount of means contribute to a more extended good.

But the great feature of this system is that it does not destroy the self-respect, personal independence, and self-reliance of the people. The absence of these qualities is marked among the laborers of France,—who look to the Government, not to themselves, when difficulties come upon them. In 1847, a great injury was done to these qualities among the laboring population of Great Britain, by the measures Government then adopted—making donations and furnishing employment.

Such an institution would not give, but *lend*. Those in want could freely *ask* for a *loan*, when they might suffer rather than receive a *charity*. One can scarcely estimate the amount of suffering that would be, not simply alleviated, but prevented—could the poor widow and unfortunate laboring man know where they could apply for the loan of five, ten or twenty dollars, with absolute certainty of getting them. Some of these loans would not be paid. Deaths would take off some of the recipients. Continued misfortune would prevent others from paying. Some would prove themselves unworthy. But the great mass would faithfully return the money from the first wages. The native gratitude of the human heart would lead them to do this. Their best interests would induce them to do it; as they would feel that they were only placing funds where they could again draw on them in case of need.

Such an institution should be in the hands of the purest men of the City—men known for goodness. Its means must arise from donations, and, so far as consumed by charities, should be maintained from the same source. There might be added to it a department of savings, to lead to economy with the poor. But the funds deposited for savings should *never* be used for the charitable loans, though saving depositors should always have loans from the donation fund, if misfortune should consume their own savings and place them in needy circumstances. The funds should not be used for banking, nor for discounting paper, but kept on the best of short mortgages, so far as not required for immediate use.

Why may not some of the thousands of dollars now accumulated from balls, concerts, &c., and which there is some difficulty in distributing among the present organs of charity, be at once placed in the hands of trustees as the nucleus of such an institution? They need not tie the funds up for future use, but disburse them at once. Nor would it be a good plan to lend money at first. It would be better to give orders for specific amounts of provisions, arranging with *dealers* to furnish them at the lowest prices, and taking the notes of the borrowers for the amount in money. The present Committees in the different Wards might be the parties to whom to apply. They having a small field to examine, could satisfy themselves of the worthiness of applicants, and then make their orders on the trustees. This plan would do until the institution could assume a more permanent form—even, if desirable and necessary, under act of the Legislature.

If you think favorably of this plan, urge it upon the public mind. Yours, KIND.

American Clergymen in Montreal.

The Montreal papers announce the arrival in that city of Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York; Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, of Salem, Mass. The last named gentleman had arrived there to attend the anniversary of the religious societies. Bishop POTTER was in attendance at the annual meeting of the clergy of the Church of England. That meeting was held on Tuesday evening, and the following report of its proceedings is taken from the Montreal *Transcript*:

"The Lord Bishop of Montreal (Dr. FULFORD) in the Chair. The room was densely crowded, and many had to go away who could not get admission. The proceedings were opened with the usual prayers, after which the Bishop congratulated the members of the Society on being again spared to assemble at the usual commemoration, as well as on the increased interest taken in its affairs, as exhibited by the increase in the amount of subscriptions and other receipts. When they heard with pain the occurrences which were taking place on the other side of the Atlantic, it must be with sincere pleasure they would take part in the present proceedings, which had the welfare and best interests of their fellow-men in view, not for time only, but also for eternity.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New-York, moving the second resolution, expressing the thankfulness of the meeting at the unity existing between the two Churches, and its hopes that the Union would be yet more closely knit. The Right Rev. Prelate said he had great pleasure in moving that resolution, though he did not come to Canada to make a speech, but to warm himself by their fires. He came to thank their own Bishop for the honor he had done him and the American Church in coming, upon a late occasion, to take a part in that solemn consecration service which had raised the speaker to the dignity, and placed upon him the responsibilities, of a Bishop in the Church of God. When yesterday morning, a little after the peep of day, he had come out of his own house, and turned his face to the north, in the teeth of a driving snow-storm, he considered he was doing a very heroic thing—something like attempting the northwest passage. But he did it to express the sympathy which he felt in the Church's prosperity, his respect for his brethren here, and especially for him who so ably and well presided over the affairs of this diocese. And, after all, he had found the pleasure greater than the suffering. [Cheers.]

It was something to set foot on the soil of her Gracious Majesty the Queen. [Cheers.] God bless her! He had prayed for her on the land and on the sea, and hoped to do so again. She had his sympathy, his deep sympathy, in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to subdue a barbarous power who had attempted to crush a feeble nation and overwhelm Europe. Much had been said about American feeling and American sentiment, in regard to the war. But he would tell his lordship, that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the public sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the newspapers. [Loud cheers.] They must go the educated men, *to the clergy of the Church, to those who studied* Shakspeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success. [Cheers.]

The Bishop concluded by exhorting the members of the Church to redouble their efforts to contribute toward the maintenance of this Society. Money thus spent, and assistance so afforded, was a work that would give them pleasure on their death beds, and to which they could, in that awful hour, look back with joy.

The following was among the resolutions passed on the occasion:

Moved by Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New-York, seconded by Hon. GEO. MOFFATT:

That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness for the continued maintenance of unity between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and for the great extension of the Christian Church in every part of the world, through their increased missionary efforts.

"Carrying the War into Africa."

In a pamphlet published by G. & C. MERRIAM, comparing the claims of WEBSTER'S and WORCESTER'S *Dictionaries*, we find the following: Is that the way it is done?

One of the present publishers of WORCESTER'S dictionaries is, or has been, a member of the Massachusetts State Whig Committee, and known as an active, stirring politician. It is stated to us, on what we deem reliable authority, that he has boasted that he possesses such influence with, or has such control over certain leading Boston Whig papers, that he could get anything inserted in them he thought proper, or a statement to this effect. There is not wanting other and internal evidence that the influence he may have derived from such a position has been thus perverted, and that articles have appeared in those papers, as editorial, commenting with severity upon WEBSTER'S dictionaries, or their publishers, evidently not written by the editor himself; or, if so written, that wrongful, disingenuous, and unworthy insinuations have been suggested to such editor by an interested party, designed to injure another, and having no necessary connection with a just and candid criticism upon the works of Dr. WEBSTER. Is this what the public have a right to expect, looking, as they do, to such sources for truthful and dispassionate criticism and opinions upon works thus noticed? We are prepared with proofs on this point."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in Chalmers-street, in the blacksmith shop occupied by Mr. C. C. THOMAS. The flames spread on the east towards State-street, to the wheelwright shop next, owned by Mr. MOORHEAD, thence to the brick building owned by Mr. G. W. BROWN, in which there were no horses, and but a few carriages belonging to Mr. CHAPIN, with about 500 bales of hay, part of which was saved. The two story wooden building next to the above, owned and occupied by Mr. M. McBRIDE as a broker's and auctioneer's office, with a three story brick building in the rear, also owned and occupied by Mr. McBRIDE, were destroyed. The fire extended to the west towards Church-street, greatly damaging the interior of the next building, a three story brick house occupied by CHARLES FARRELLY and owned by Mrs. KING. The fire extended in the rear to a large stable on Church-street, owned by Col. BROWN, which was burned, with two small adjoining tenements. The flames having crossed Chalmers-street to the north side, destroyed two small wooden buildings, one of them owned by Mr. THOS. RYAN, and the other by JAS. MARSH. Mr. ALLEN SPENCER, formerly a fireman, but recently employed on the South Carolina Railroad, received severe injuries, having both his legs and two ribs broken by the falling of a wall. The stables belonging to Col. BROWN were insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company for $8,000. The stable in Church-street, also owned by Col. BROWN, *for* $6,000. Mr. MOORHEAD's buildings in Chalmers-street were insured in the Commercial Insurance Company for $2,000. There was no insurance on Mr. McBRIDE's property, nor on the small buildings owned by Messrs. RYAN and MARSH.—*Charleston News, Friday.*

STRANGE DEATHS.—On Sunday night one of those singular and unaccountable casualties, if they may be so termed, which defy all the skill and wisdom of physicians to explain, occurred on the farm of Mr. WILSON L. WHITEHURST, in Princess Anne County. A hale, hearty and robust negro boy, about 23 years old, belonging to Mr. WM. S. WRIGHT, had attended, on the afternoon of Sunday, the funeral of an old negro woman, and assisted in filling up the grave. After the funeral he went to the farm of Mr. WHITEHURST, where his wife, aged about 28, and belonging to Mr. W., resided. About 9 o'clock at night, it is said that they went to bed in their usual good health, and the next morning they were both discovered cold and perfectly lifeless. The man was lying on his back with his hands across his breast, as though prepared for being shrouded, and the woman partly on her face. The inquest was immediately summoned, and a *post mortem* examination held by Drs. J. INGRAM and J. P. WRIGHT, *to ascertain* whether death had been produced by poison; but the closest scrutiny could detect nothing of the kind nor lead to any other satisfactory conclusion as to the cause *of this strange event. That one should retire* at night in good health and be found a corpse in the morning, might not perhaps be so remarkable, but that two hearty and healthy persons should be thus suddenly and unaccountably deprived of life at the same time, is, we think, almost without a precedent. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, that death had been produced by some unknown cause.—*Norfolk Herald.*

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in a letter to the Webster Association at Boston, on the occasion of their celebration of that statesman's birthday, says: "Upon my arrival at Florence, I of course paid a visit to our distinguished countryman, Mr. POWERS, to whom I delivered your letter of introduction. He gave me a hearty welcome, and I took great delight in examining the exquisite works now in his studio. He permitted me also to see the statue of WEBSTER, on which he is now engaged for the city of Boston. He has moulded the whole figure in rough, so to say, and a good idea of it can now be formed. The lofty bearing of the great man can now be seen; his erect figure, his noble forehead, and his majestic countenance, can be well traced in the speaking clay. He is represented as holding the Constitution of the United States in his right hand, and in his left adhering to the Union. The conception is exceedingly appropriate, and I doubt not the execution will be admirable."

☞ The Dahlonega *Signal* gives the following description of a Georgia gold mine: The mine belonging to Colonel S. J. SMITH, commonly called Number One, in Union County, or Gum Log Creek Mine, consists of a series of veins of quartz of various thickness, all carrying gold in really *astonishing quantities*. Several of these veins have been cut at depths varying from eight to twenty feet, and from one and a half to twelve feet in thickness. The great peculiarity of this mine is the thorough dissemination of the precious metal entirely through the rock. Hundreds of bushels of rock of large dimensions were thrown out and broken open, and almost every one exhibited gold richly disseminated entirely through the rock, even in places approximating in hardness to the agate and cornelian. Although specimens of such fineness were not very frequent, yet when they did occur, they were not exempt from being burdened with a load of the precious metal. The gold seems to assume the shape of small arrows, and look as though they had been shot through the solid rock with the arrow-heads protruding a quarter of an inch beyond the surface of the rock. One of the veins, called the horse vein—from the fact that the gold can be seen while on horseback—has been laid bare about twenty feet in length and about nine feet deep, wearing the appearance of an inclined road, is so thickly studded with gold that it is absolutely brilliant.

☞ President HITCHCOCK says there are in Great Britain, at the present day, fifteen thousand steam engines driven by means of coal, with a power equal to that of two millions of men; and thus is put in operation machinery equaling the unaided power of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of men. The influence thus emanating reaches the remotest portion of the globe, and tends mightily to the civilization and happiness of the race.

COCHITUATE WATER.—Drs. HAYS and BACON, in communications to the American Academy and the Boston Natural History Society, on the cause of the present impurity of the Cochituate water, seem to have demonstrated, beyond a question, that the impurity of the Cochituate is mainly caused by the presence of *fish oil*. The *Traveler* says the water is of late growing worse.

A NEW AUTHORESS.—The Frederick (Md.) *Examiner* has been shown extracts from *private letters* of Miss BUNKLEY, whose escape from Emmittsburg will be remembered, in which she writes that she has "received many letters from editors and publishers in every part of the Union, making offers, unprecedented, for a narrative of her life in the Sisterhood, her flight," &c., and that she is engaged in writing a work for publication.

☞ Mrs. ROBINSON, the murderess, still retains her pride of appearance, in proof of which we would state that a gentleman called at the jail on Friday morning and requested to see her, which request he was refused on the grounds that she was not dressed properly, promising at the same time to admit him in the afternoon, when she would be more presentable.—*Albany Knickerbocker, Jan. 22.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Improvement in Dentistry—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, (near the New-York Hotel,) invites the public to witness the success of his various improvements for artificial teeth, allowed by those who have tested them to be unsurpassed. Office hours only from 10 till 3 o'clock.

☞ Oysters are very plenty at present, and of much better quality than for several years past, and selling at very low prices. There are some fifteen cargoes now at the foot of Spring-st., North River, and at the prices they are selling are the cheapest food that can be had.

☞ Dr. McElheran will deliver a lecture on *English Monopolies and their Effects upon American Industry*, in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING. Tickets, 25 cents each.

☞ Ninth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Slavery and Labor*. Admittance, 25 cents.

☞ Correction.—A Card under the signature of J. H. & W. F. CORY, No. 40 Bowery, published in our Saturday's paper, should read Engine Company No. 44.

☞ Frederick Douglass will deliver a lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Tabernacle. Subject—*Present Aspect of the Anti-Slavery Question*. Tickets 25 cents.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The Late Firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of WM. L. RUSHTON (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors of R., C. & Co., Nos. 165, 273, and 511 BROADWAY, all connection with the store, No. 10 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, hitherto made by R., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. CLARK who went to NEWFOUNDLAND to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

CAUTION.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. KIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855.

☞ A Meeting of the Medical Class of the New-York University was called to-day, for the adoption of resolutions for the guidance of the students of said University, in their attendance on the funeral obsequies of their fellow-student, Mr. JOHN W. FRANCIS of this City, whose death took place on Saturday, 20th inst.

Mr. B. BURR, Jr., of Kentucky, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. G. P. HAMILTON, of Georgia, Secretary of the meeting.

Moved by Mr. CASWELL, of Georgia; seconded by Mr. MORTON, of Kentucky, and

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee, consisting of one member from each State, to draft resolutions on behalf of the class, for the above-mentioned purpose.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Caswell, Georgia.	Mr. Gentry, Tennessee.
Mr. Morton, Kentucky.	Mr. Love, New-Jersey.
Mr. Butler, Florida.	Mr. Chaney, Mississippi.
Mr. Fisher, Canada West.	Mr. Brown, New-York.
Mr. Seller, Indiana.	Mr. Holmes, Massachusetts.
Mr. Carroll, Alabama.	Mr. Sally, South Carolina.
Mr. McDuffie, N. Carolina.	Mr. Anson, Maryland.
Mr. Crawford, Pennsylvania.	Mr. Knight, Connecticut.
Mr. Smith, Vermont.	Mr. Time, Michigan.
Mr. Brady, Iowa.	Mr. Nicholson, N. Brunsw'k.
Mr. Patterson, Virginia.	Mr. Kelly, Nova Scotia.
Mr. Ragland, Texas.	Mr. Shelton, N. Hampshire.
Mr. Simpson, Maine.	Mr. Kaul, Ohio.
Mr. Potter, Wisconsin.	Mr. Evans, Wales.
Mr. Pettar, Illinois.	Mr. Gray, Rhode Island.

The Committee, after retiring, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by the class:

Resolved, 1st, That as one of our fellow-students, John W. Francis, Jr., has fallen a victim to that fate to which we must all, sooner or later, succumb, we hereby express our warmest sympathy for the irreparable loss we have sustained by his demise, and for others of his associates who have too early learned of his premature death.

Resolved, 2d, That we will attend his funeral this afternoon in a body, and, as a further mark of respect, that we will wear the usual badge of mourning (crape on the left arm) until the end of the present session.

Resolved, 3d, That proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, and that copies of the same be forwarded to his relatives.

☞ At a Meeting of the Graduate Class of 1852, of Columbia College—Held Jan. 22, 1855, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us by death, our beloved classmate and friend, JOHN W. FRANCIS, Jr.; therefore,

Resolved, That while in his death we deeply deplore the loss of one who had won from us and a large circle of friends, admiration and esteem, by the exhibition of some of the noblest qualities of the head and heart, we bow with resignation to the blow.

Resolved, That to those of us who were permitted to number ourselves among his personal friends, the affliction which we have met, and the sorrow we feel thereat, cannot be expressed in words.

Resolved, That as a class, a vacancy in our ranks has occurred not to be filled by time, in the death of one who ever gladdened and adorned our meetings by his brilliant conversation and intellectual attainments; to whose presence among us throughout our College course, memory will always recur with delight, saddened, indeed, with the consciousness of our bereavement.

Resolved, That this loss falls not only on us, but also on the community at large, and on the profession of which he was about to become a member, and without doubt a future ornament, and that he fell a victim to intense application to his studies, joined to incessant attention to the sick poor around him. Possessed of rare endowments, a strong and original mind and great reading, for his years, he gave promise of becoming one day an honor to his family, his friends, his country, and the College of which he was a graduate.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the distinguished father of the deceased, and the other members of his family, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, and that they be published in the daily papers.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Signed, EUSTACE TRENOR, Chairman.

CHARLES L. BOGERT, RICHARD H. TUCKER, JOHN W. HARPER, } Committee.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, salt rheum, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.—The Second of the Annual Course of Lectures under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. JOHN P. HALE. Subject—*Trial by Jury*. Tickets 25 cents. F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President. E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ Our Republic—its Relation to Foreigners and Foreign Nations.—By request, E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., of this City, will deliver a lecture on the above subject on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the office of the Agent of the Tabernacle, and also at the door on the evening of the lecture.

☞ Pictorial Lecture.—Rev. J. BARNARD's first Pictorial Lecture, on *The Lands of the Bible*, will be given THIS EVENING, in the Cannon-st. Church, near Broome-st., at 7½ o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by a series of large and beautiful paintings of Oriental scenes. Gentlemen's tickets, 25 cents; Ladies, 12½ cents; Children, 6¼ cents.

☞ Rev. F. Church (from Trinidad) will deliver a lecture in the Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., (Rev. H. H. Blair's) on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on *the West Indies, with reference to their original inhabitants, the introduction of Slavery, and the benefits of Emancipation in the British West India Islands*. A collection will be taken up at the close of the service.

☞ New-York City Literary Union.—The Second Quarterly Session of the New-York City Literary Union will be held in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on the evening of TUESDAY, Jan. 23, and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst. The public are invited to be present. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small well-built house, either brick or frame, well filled in, cottage, with garden room preferred. If distant from the Ferries to be near one of the Railroads. Half cash. Address with full particulars, J. S., Box No. 939, Post-office, New-York.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Any person having more room than they desire, and wishing to dispose of two seats in this Church, can do so by sending the number of the pew and price wanted for two seats, to G. B., Jr., Box No. 946 Post-Office.

$3,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE—A house and lot, or with several lots for this amount in New-York or Brooklyn; the distance of no account. Address COTTAGE, Lower Post-Office, with full description.

WANTED TO LEASE—For five or eight years, a modern built three story house, from 4th to 5th avs., between 9th and 14th-sts. Address, postage paid, J. C., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway.—Families or single gentlemen will find a good selection of rooms, with board, at this pleasantly located Hotel, at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.—A single gentleman would wish to have with a first genteel family, a small comfortable room with full or partial board. Location between Bleecker and 20th-sts. Terms moderate. Address BOARDER, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 60 Franklin-st.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and most eligible store, and elegant suites of chambers, to let on Broadway, the northwest corner of Anthony-st. The building is one of the most substantial in the City, secure from fire and thieves, and comprises over one hundred separate offices or apartments. The store is adapted for either a wholesale or retail trade, occupying a central situation. The rooms above are laid out for the occupancy of lawyers, artists, bankers, underwriters, students, or other professional gentlemen, and possess every convenience and all modern improvements, in gas, water, and ventilation. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A few more of those $8 Over-Coats on hand. Dress and Frock Coats, $5, cost originally $10; also a large assortment of Black Cloth and Doeskin Pants from $2 to $4 each; 1,000 Fancy Silk and Velvet Vests, $2 to $4 each. GEORGE LEVIS, [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young man with money in some substantial business. Also, Hotel for sale corner Greenwich and Liberty-sts, $2,500. Also, two tenant houses, 27th-st., finely built, $4,500 each. Also, $10,000 wanted on Mortgage upon improved real estate of Williamsburg. Also, splendid drinking saloon. Moneys, &c., good. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 13. BROWN & CO.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, smart girl of tidy habits, as good plain housemaid in a family of five or six persons, and do the entire work; she understands plain cooking, good baking, and a capable washer and ironer; has no objection to Brooklyn or a respectable boarding-house; has the best satisfactory City reference; will take $8 a month in a permanent situation. Call or send a note to No. 220 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As salesman in a wholesale dry goods or silk house, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the Dry Goods business, and can give the most unexceptionable City reference with regard to competency. Salary not so much an object as a good situation with a prospect of advancement. Address SALESMAN, Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Scotch girls; one to do general housework—is a good baker and an experienced laundress; the other, chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Best City reference. Will take moderate wages. To be seen till engaged, at No. 229 7th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call at 1½ Rivington-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family. Understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City references. No objection to go South. Can be seen for two days, at No. 102 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

PIANO TEACHER WANTED.—A lady having a good knowledge of the Piano, would like to receive instruction from an able teacher, (a lady preferred.) Would give in exchange French, German or English lessons. Apply personally, at No. 186 West 16th-st.

BEST SERVANTS for hotels, boarding houses, and private families can always be obtained in the greatest choice at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, No. 367 Broadway, corner Franklin-st. Also, German, English, Scotch and Irish Protestant female and male help in this or in the branch office, No. 105 Greenwich-st.

LIGHT PORTER WANTED—In an office. A young man (American) only to act as light porter. One not above making fires, &c., and that can produce unexceptionable references as to honesty, sobriety, &c., may address B. F., at this office.

TO LAWYERS—WANTED—A situation by a respectable young man in a lawyer's office. Has had three years' experience as copyist, writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Can give the best City reference. Salary is not so much an object as steady work. A note addressed to C. D., *Daily Times*, will meet due attention.

TUTOR.—A college graduate desires board in a private family, in compensation for which he would employ a portion of his leisure in the above capacity. Address WM. WINTON, Box 2,836.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
SELLING OFF TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
M. BELL, No. 56 Canal-st.

IS NOW IN PARIS, selecting styles for the coming season, and to make room for them, has made a further reduction in the prices of his remaining stock.

Satin Cloaks from	$12 to $30
Moire Antique, from	20 to 45
Also a few more of the Velvet Cloaks, at	25 each.
And Cloth Cloaks, from	9 to 16

An early visit is requested from purchasers, as we are not replacing any of these Cloaks.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JAN. 22,
1,000 Pieces of heavy
HOUSEWIFE IRISH LINENS.
Made expressly for family use, at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard, much below the cost of importation.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF DRESSES OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, For balls and evening parties, are offered for sale at half the cost of importation, by UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS—Mrs. GAYNOR has just opened a new importation of her celebrated French Wove Corsets; among them are self-adjusting, lace in front, Railroad, single Linen Coutille, &c. No. 45 Third-avenue, near 10th-st.
N. B.—A new lot of Children's and Misses' Corsets.

THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Embroideries, Laces, Cloaks, Lace Mantillas, rich Silk Dresses, selected by Madame FREDRICH, in Paris, and all suited to the present season, will be sold at a reduction of full 50 per cent. The attention of ladies is respectfully solicited. Warerooms, No. 28 Waverley-place.

DRY GOODS FOR SALE.—By order of the assignees, a choice and desirable stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in store No. 92 Canal-st.—consisting of ribbons, laces, embroideries, gloves and hosiery. Apply immediately to J. C. WOODWARD, No. 30 Cedar-st., [illegible] No. 11 Wall-st. } Assignees.

IRISH LINENS—White and brown Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Sheetings, &c. Also, Union Cloths, Damasks, Towels, Broadcloths, Black Silks, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 83 and 84 Catharine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 891, dated New-York, Aug. 28, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel S. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.) DANIEL S. FEARING, [illegible]-st., corner 12th-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1855.
$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the 2d inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday night, the 19th inst., an Opal Pin, set round with diamonds, thought to have been lost in the Broadway Theatre, or in one of the Amity-st. stages. The finder will be paid the above reward by leaving it at JAMES COCK'S, No. 231 Broadway.

RING LOST.—A large English Seal Ring, with three initials, at the Philharmonic, Niblo's, or in the 4th-av. stage coming to Union Park. $10 reward will be paid for its recovery, at No. 9 East 16th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 18 South-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers from	$150 to $325
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in hunting cases	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in magic cases	65 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES.	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,	
And turns the hands without a key	85 to 185
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	[illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	[illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	[illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $3 to $25; Pins, $3 to $25; Bracelets	8 00 to 50 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 35 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	[illegible] to 35 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 25 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	1 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	1 50 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles	[illegible]
Gold Pencils	[illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils	[illegible]
Diamond Rings	7 00 to [illegible]
Diamond Earrings	100 00 to [illegible]
Diamond Pins	10 00 to [illegible]
Gold Crosses	[illegible]
Gold Finger Rings with stones	[illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	[illegible]
Gold Studs, per set	[illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair	[illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to [illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set	[illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	[illegible]
Silver Cups for Children	[illegible] to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each	[illegible]
Gold Armlets for children, per pair	[illegible]
Plain Gold Rings	[illegible]
Chased Gold Rings	[illegible]
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	[illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins	1 50 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] near Broadway, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, and your beard won't grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my ONGUENT, which will force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. This I know it will do, for before I began to sell it I tried it well, and thoroughly, both on myself and friends, and so recommend it with confidence, as do some [illegible] $1 a bottle, sent to any part of [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] HAYES, No. [illegible] Brooklyn; [illegible] BRIGGS, [illegible] State-st., Albany; [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ART AND LITERATURE.—CLOSING UP!—Subscriptions taken a few days longer for the KNICKERBOCKER, and all the other $3 Magazines, and a certificate of membership in the COSMOPOLITAN AND ART LITERARY ASSOCIATION given to each subscriber. Call without delay at the bookstore No. 3 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

MILE STONES IN OUR LIFE JOURNEY.
SECOND EDITION.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY,
A NEW EDITION OF REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD'S POPULAR WORK,
ENTITLED
MILE STONES IN OUR LIFE JOURNEY.
1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Church Journal.
In so small a compass, we rarely meet with more Catholic sympathies, and with a clearer or more practical view of the privileges enjoyed by, and the duties enjoined upon us all, at any stage of our mortal pilgrimage.

From the Independent.
Some passages remind us forcibly of Addison and Goldsmith.

From the Presbyterian.
This little volume is one of those books which are read by all classes at all stages of life, with an interest which loses nothing by change of circumstances.

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He writes kindly, strongly and readably; nor is there anything in this volume of a narrow, bigoted, or sectarian character.

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His counsels are faithful and wholesome, his reflection touching, and the whole is clothed in a style graceful and free.

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This is a volume of beautiful and cogent essays, virtuous in motive, simple in expression, pertinent and admirable in logic, and glorious in conclusion and climax.

From Dr. Sprague.
It is written with exquisite taste, is full of beautiful thought most felicitously expressed and is pervaded by a genial and benevolent spirit.

From the Christ. Register.
It is pervaded by a like practical good sense, and shows the same successful attempt to twine sentiments and beautiful associations around a life of sincere piety.

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Popular as the "Hearth Stone" has proved, we predict that this will be even more so. The style is rich and poetic, and while elaborate is easy and graceful.

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They are characterized by the same keen perception of social follies, the same genial satire, and the same idiomatic and natural style that have been admired in other publications by Ik Marvel, but even manifest a broader mental culture and more ample knowledge of the world.

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The happy hits at fashionable folly, at maternal weaknesses, the quiet ridicule of worldly ways, and the essentials of the beau monde, with the ring of the true metal through all, give our American Elia his own place in our hearts, in which he leaves his benediction of a lighter heart and more grateful spirit. Ik Marvel will reap new laurels from these volumes.

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A racy and graphic pen, with touches of humor and sentiment, which go straight to the reader's sensibilities.

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A Vocal Class Book for Female Seminaries, Academies, and High Schools. By GEO. F. ROOT.

This new work is now ready. It is, in many respects, similar in its general plan to the "Academy Vocalist," first published a few years since by the same Author, which has met with more general acceptance in the institutions and classes for which it was designed, than any similar work. The Musical Album is intended as a complete Vocal Text Book for Higher Schools and Academies. The Elementary Instructions, Exercises, Solfeggios, and Rounds; together with Hymns, Anthems, and Chants, are taken, by permission from the "Hallelujah," Mr. LOWELL MASON'S new work, which, in the few months since its publication, has proved more popular and had a more extensive sale than any other music book ever published in America. They form, undoubtedly, the most complete, progressive, and philosophical course of elementary musical instruction which this distinguished Author has yet issued.

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WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make a corresponding reduction on their copyright music, which consists of all the popular works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brown, Wm. Dressler, &c. &c. As a large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to republish all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

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HOW SHALL MAN BE JUST WITH GOD?
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SPARKLING POLKA. By THOMAS BAKER. 25 cents. This is one of the finest pieces of dance music for the pianoforte to be found in the *repertoire* of any dealer in the United States. Its sale has become immense—the third edition having already been reached. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR FEBRUARY,
Has arrived. Get it and see what a rich and rare number it is. It contains a splendid steel engraving, and the most beautiful colored fashion plate ever published.
Fifty-one engravings and 60 articles in the book are devoted to the amusement and instruction of the ladies.
For sale by all the dealers in the City.

HEIRS OF THE BOOTH ESTATE IN ENGLAND, and members of the Booth Association in New-York, will meet at the house of David Treadwell, on 87th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville, on the 8th of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Meetings will be held at the above place on the first THURSDAY in every month, until further notice. Very important business will be brought before the meeting. Those who wish further information are invited to attend. Persons remitting money to this Association should direct to the Secretary, by express or special agents, as he is the only authorized agent to receive money for this Association, for which Certificates of Membership will be given. D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE [illegible] RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, [illegible] at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; [illegible] Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway, ROSSITER'S celebrated [illegible] APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. [illegible] Admittance [illegible] Children under 12 years of age, [illegible] PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. [illegible] from 2 o'clock [illegible] to 5 P. M.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, and all the week, a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in 4 acts, introducing all the "popular gems" of that favorite Opera. Edgar ... G. S. Buckley | Ashton ... W. Purdy. Lucy ... Miss Wiesner | Norman ... R. B. Buckley. Bridesmaids, Hunters, &c., &c., Company. Preceding the Opera, a superior Ethiopian entertainment. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce. N. B.—An entire change of performance Every Week. H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors. All business transacted by H. Wood. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE.—THE NINTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE EMMET GUARDS will be held at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst. The tickets for the City Assembly Rooms will be received at the door. Tickets $1. To be had of the Committee, Capt. JOHN KELLY, No. 265 Broome-st.; Lieut. JOHN DONOHUE, No. 4 Bowery; Lieut. JOHN SHANNON, No. 32 Elizabeth-st., or any member of the Company, or at the door on the night of the ball. A meeting of the members of the Company will be held at the Mercer House on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. JOHN KELLY, Captain. JAMES WALDRON, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAREWELL CONCERT.—PAUL JULIEN respectfully announces, that at the request of his numerous friends, he has been induced to give his LAST CONCERT IN NEW-YORK. On SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 27, Previous to his departure for the Southern cities and New-Orleans, assisted by M'LLE MARTINI D'ORMY, M'LLE ADELINA PATTI, AUGUST GOCKEL, And other talented artistes. Particulars in programmes, which will be issued immediately.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY, extraordinary rush for seats, to witness the two favorites, THE SERIOUS FAMILY AND THE TOODLES. By 12 o'clock yesterday not a seat remained unsold. The manager, therefore, repeats this attractive bill this evening, to accommodate the many persons who were unable to obtain places. [illegible] Block and Toodle by ... Mr. Burton. On WEDNESDAY, (to-morrow,) the new American Comedy, by Morris Barnett, Esq., called OUR SET; OR, THE VACANT CONSULSHIP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, 75; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, will be produced a new five-act Play, entitled NIGHT AND MORNING. Philip Morton ... Mr. Lester | Sydney Morton, [illegible] Gawtrey ... Mr. Brougham | [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of A LADY AND GENTLEMEN [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella ... Miss L. Pyne. To conclude with the Farce of BONA FIDE TRAVELERS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible]; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, will be acted, for the first time for years, the grand Drama, in three acts, entitled THE VIRGIN OF THE SUN. Rolla, Mr. Eddy; High Priestess of the Sun, Mrs. Jordan. To conclude with the drama entitled THE LOST SON.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—At the earnest solicitation of the public, TWO DAYS MORE of the great POULTRY SHOW—the most unique and extraordinary display ever witnessed in this country. TUESDAY, Jan. 23.—EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, CHARLES II, and second time of MICHAEL ERLE—Michael, J. R. SCOTT. AFTERNOON, at 3, two pretty pieces. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, half price.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS OR LIVING STATUARY—At the Interesting Museum, No. 51 Division-st., near Bowery. J. D. PECK, Manager. Prof. FLEUR, with his troupe of French and Italian Model Artists; [illegible] CAMP, with their Company of Female Minstrels, will exhibit EVERY EVENING this week, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—The grand artistic panoramic painting of the LIFE OF CHRIST, will remain on exhibition EVERY EVENING this week. Tickets 25 cents. To begin at 7½ o'clock. P. S.—The Rev. Clergy and the Press are fraternally invited to special views on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. J. B. NIXON.

PAINE BALL.—The 118th anniversary of the birthday of THOMAS PAINE will be celebrated by a ball and supper at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Dancing will positively commence at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the Committee and friends will be held on Sunday afternoon at the Free Enquirer's Library Room, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, where tickets may be procured.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—[illegible] Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.—OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The most attractive company of Negro Delineators in existence. FRESH JOKES, NEW MUSIC and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA [illegible]—Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway. Open EVERY NIGHT with the largest Company in the world. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock—commence at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. [illegible] JAMES PHALEN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINE, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain, [illegible] and Boiler Tubes, [illegible] Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Spouting Pipe, [illegible] &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] applications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

BUSINESS OPENING—HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—In one of the best locations for first class customers in this City. A person desirous of purchasing will find this a rare opportunity to enter into an established business. Cash capital wanted $5,000 to $8,000. A lease may be had for a term of years. Address, with real name, HARDWARE, New-York Post-Office.

$5,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING $5,000 to $10,000 CASH—Can have an interest in a highly remunerative manufacturing business in this City. A large stipulated per centage guaranteed, with [illegible] personal services. Call at room No. 5, [illegible] building, No. 119 and 121 Nassau-st. from 11 to 12 A. M., or 2 to 3 P. M., or address H. B., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BOOK-STATIONERY AND NEWS STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE CHEAP.—Now doing a very good business. The only reason for selling out is sickness in the family. Apply to E. CLARK, on the premises, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—There is a lease of the premises.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—This is a good opportunity for any person wishing to go into business; the location is the best in the City, and is doing a good and profitable trade. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, inquire at the corner of South 7th and 4th-sts., Williamsburg, L. I.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A GENTEEL BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house has [illegible] rooms, modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain to a Cash man, and is now full of Boarders. Apply to G. F. BAILEY, No. 140 Nassau-st.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—Any person willing to take a lot in Mount Vernon, in exchange for furniture, may find a customer by addressing QUINN, No. [illegible] Chatham-st. The lot is exempt from the Building clause.

LEASE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Of five buildings on Broadway, near 4th-st., having six years to run, or will be exchanged for vacant lots. Apply to [illegible] WELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—A young man with a capital of from $300 to $500, as partner and traveling agent of an established [illegible] acquainted with the business preferred. Address A. M., office of the New-York Daily Times.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city, or country, [illegible] active, industrious men, with small capital can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Cheap for cash. Apply immediately to WHEELER & HART, No. 90 [illegible]man-st.

GALA DAY AT DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY.—8th-av., corner [illegible]-st., in behalf of the Poor, Mr. DISBROW will give a benefit at his establishment, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] The proceeds of the day and evening to be given to the "Association for [illegible] the Condition of the Poor." Cards of admission [illegible] which the holder will be entitled to a ride in the [illegible] The day will be devoted to Ladies from 9 A. M. to [illegible] The evening to Ladies and Gentlemen, [illegible] The public are invited to attend. The rules of the Academy [illegible]

$20 REWARD.—[illegible]

The Nuisance of the Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In common with many of the readers of your journal, I rejoice to see in Saturday's paper your timely and fearless appeal to the Mayor to remove the greatest blot upon our beautiful promenade. It is time that the virtuous part of community demand that the degraded females, lost to all sense of virtue and of shame, who crowd Broadway after nightfall, shall not be allowed there to display their brazen shamelessness, or to make of its corners places of assignation.

But why is it not time to go one step *further* back and to demand that the vile houses whence these degraded women issue, should at once be suppressed? They are maintained in open defiance of the law, and are a blot and a canker upon our body politic.

It is known that these poor ruined victims are driven to the streets *for a living*. The heartless keepers of the dens where they board—dens none the less that they are furnished with damask and rosewood—demand of them enormous prices; and it is to provide the means of meeting these demands that they parade the streets, seeking to entice [illegible] victims into their toils.

If our energetic Mayor would go to the fountain head of this shameful evil,—if he would enforce the laws and break up the houses whose keepers are a double disgrace to humanity,—corrupting the virtue of the innocent while they hold in abject slavery the ruined inmates of their houses who are forced to be its attractions, he would prove himself indeed one of the greatest benefactors of our City. Many of the occupants of these houses, now forced to a living they detest, would thank him, if thus a door could be opened to them to return to the paths of virtue; while parents, and guardians and all lovers of virtue would rejoice with gratitude if these sinks of pollution and corruption could be forever closed.

RADIX.

What the Democrats of the South Think of the Cazneau Treaty.

From the Louisiana Courier, (organ of Senator Slidell and Minister Soulé,) Jan. 8.

TREATY WITH DOMINICA.—The Abolition papers of the North are parading a kind of mock treaty, purporting to have been concluded "at the city of San Domingo, Dominican Republic," on the [illegible] day of last October, between the agent of the United States and certain functionaries of the sable chief of the Dominican Republic. This document is not mentioned in the President's Message to Congress, nor has it been laid before the Senate. We look upon the whole thing as a humbug, gotten up by GREELEY and the Abolitionists to delude the mob of their followers, and to excite the prejudices of the South against the Democratic administration. The *New-York Evening Post*, a Free-Soil paper of the rankest sort, styles it "a treaty concluded between the United States and San Domingo, through the agency of *Mr. and Mrs. Cazneau, in the diplomatic service of our Government.*" The *Evening Post* proceeds: "We copy it from the *Tribune*, to which it was probably furnished by the negotiators."

All this is burlesque, and shows that our Government had nothing to do with the inception or conclusion of the treaty. The editor of that journal never would have dreamed that any portion of the public would believe him, when he called Mr. CAZNEAU and his wife diplomatic agents of the United States, or that any such agent, employed by the present Administration, would send a copy of an unpublished treaty to the New-York *Tribune*. We regard the whole matter as a hoax upon public credulity, devised by the Abolitionists, and we deem it probable that the treaty itself was written and put into form in the *Tribune* office, from which depot of incendiary and treasonable publications it has been widely circulated over the country.

To exhibit the true character of this mock treaty, it is necessary only to mention a few of its stipulations. The third article gives to the citizens of each of the contracting parties permission to "enter, pass through, reside in, and make their home in any part of the territories of the other; to establish warehouses and occupy them," &c., &c. This gives to the colored gentlemen of Dominica the privilege of traveling over South Carolina, and other Southern States, at their pleasure, and of fixing their homes and warehouses wherever they please, in Charleston, New-Orleans, or any other Southern city.

The twenty-second article gives to the colored citizens of Dominica in the United States the right to acquire, lease, occupy, inherit or transmit goods or property of any kind, without hindrance or interruption, as freely as may be done by "citizens of the most favored nation." Under the laws of South Carolina free persons of color cannot hold real property, but according to this treaty a mulatto from St. Domingo may possess houses and lots with the same guarantees that are given to a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman, or any other white foreigner.

But enough said on this disgusting topic. We have gone thus far in stating the provisions of the sham treaty in order to put our readers on their guard against devices of abolitionism, who are not few in number here in the South, although they may be disguised—devices to entrap the minds of unsuspecting individuals into the belief that it is a genuine document, sanctioned by the Government. This is plainly the design of the abolition papers of New-York.

Startling Exposure of Mormonism—Letter from one of President Young's Wives.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

Editor [illegible] Daily Times:

Allow me to trouble you with these few lines, which I wish you to insert in your *Daily Times*. My object is this; I have been for the last ten years a firm believer in the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints, or rather, Mormonism. My parents became followers of the celebrated JOE SMITH in an early day, and emigrated to Nauvoo. After the death of SMITH and his brother we were driven from thence. The society split. There were two who wished to take their leader's place, and stand at the head of the Church, but could not agree. Therefore they separated. Col. WHITE and his followers, that is, such as believed in him, went to Texas, and are living in peace and prosperity. Col. W. is a worthy man compared with our great, or rather notorious, BRIGHAM YOUNG, notwithstanding he has been for the last three years my lawful husband, that is, according to their own laws and rules. But for the last twelve months I have seen enough to satisfy me; for what I don't know about Mormonism is not worth knowing. They have secret plots and objects that they mean to accomplish. They censure the Government for not protecting them in all their hellish works. For all this they mean to have satisfaction. My object in writing this is to warn my female friends to beware of the false prophets who are daily sent out from the Great Salt Lake City to deceive the people. It is my intention to travel through the United States, and visit all the principal cities, and lecture on this great and important subject, to caution all young people who should be so unfortunate as to be led into the ungodly trap. Beware!

In Boston I shall deliver my first lecture, as that is my native city. I have one young lady in company who also left the Mormons with me. She has renounced the doctrines, and will help me in my lectures. We shall both be present, and show Mormonism in its true colors, which you never have had in your enlightened State. Had it been represented in its true light, and its object told, there would not have been a follower left amidst New-England to join such a set of impostors, for I can call them nothing else, knowing them to be such. If there should be any elders or followers of Mormonism, I hope they will come to the lectures, and dispute what we have to say if they can. We have and shall fetch documents to prove our assertions. We shall be there in a few weeks. We are at present staying with friends, and as soon as we are refreshed from the journey we shall start for Boston. It is near two months since we left the Salt Lake City. You shall hear from me again with more particulars. But no more at present from your humble servants,

MRS. SARAH YOUNG,
MISS ELIZA WILLIAMS.

[The above comes to us from a responsible source. The ladies mentioned have been the victims of Mormonism, and are prepared to expose the mysteries of the creed in a light which will doubtless startle the entire community.]

THE CHOLERA IN GREECE—RAVAGES OF DISEASE AT ATHENS.—Extract of a letter from Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., dated Athens, Nov. 20.: "The hand of the destroying angel is stretched out over the city, and the people fall. About forty a day, for several days past, have been hurried into eternity; and yet we see but very few mourners along the streets. The shops are nearly all shut, and a mournful silence everywhere prevails. The dead are hurried away to the grave as fast as possible, soon after the breath leaves their nostrils; and lime is thrown upon them to hasten the process of decomposition.

The number of deaths here, in proportion to the present population, is as great as twelve or fifteen hundred a day would be in New-York. Night before last, two women were watching my little daughter ASPASIA, and when I retired to rest they appeared to be in usual health. About 2 o'clock in the morning a cry was made, and from the plaints I heard, I understood that the cholera had seized one of them as its victim. Physicians were called, and efforts were made to rescue her, but at 11 A. M., she was a corpse, and, in two or three hours afterward, on her way to the place of the dead, without a priest and without any ceremony. A subsequent letter from Rev. Dr. KING, mentions the death of his daughter ASPASIA.

☞ The Supreme Court reversed a decision of the Circuit Court of New-Orleans last week, which decision had given $10,000 damages against the Carrollton Railroad Company for breaking a boy's legs. The damages were reduced to $5,000, the Court holding that though the Company were liable for injuries resulting from the carelessness of persons in its employ, yet the estimate should not be excessive and vindictive, as in the present case. The accident was from the remissness of the switch-tender.

☞ The Washington *Star* expresses its approval of Senator GWIN's joint resolution for the establishment of a United States mail express line from St. Louis to San Francisco, and repudiates the idea that Congress will at present sanction any scheme for building a great Pacific Railroad. It estimates that any such project would cost the United States Government two hundred millions of dollars before it was completed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Jan. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 100 bbls. Pots sold at $6 [illegible] $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.—showing a firm market for this kind. Pearls are neglected and nominal.

BRICKS—A moderate inquiry exists for North River Hard, chiefly at $4 75@$5 ₩ thousand.

COAL—A small cargo of Liverpool Orrel changed hands at $7 50, ₩ chaldron, usual terms.

COFFEE—We notice less activity in the market, but no change in prices. Sales were made of 50 pkgs. Java at 13½c.; 75 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 250 Rio at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—The demand is not so brisk, but prices are unaltered. There is not a great deal offering.

COTTON—A fair business is being transacted in this staple at buoyant prices. The stock in market is an extremely light one, and is receiving few additions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are even more freely tendered at rather easier prices. Hence, there is more demand for the principal kinds, especially such as suit shippers. The day's movements comprise 5,200 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 25	@	8 37½
Straight State	8 37½	@	8 50
Favorite State	8 50	@	8 [illegible]
Mixed Western	8 50	@	8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@	8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½	@	9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@	8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75	@	9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00	@	10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@	9 50
Extra Genesee	10 50	@	11 50

Canadian is on the decline. It is plentier and less sought after. About 400 bbls. superfine, free, realized $9 62½@$9 81¼ ₩ bbl. In bond the range for it is from $8 75@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Southern continues to favor buyers. There have been 1,000 bbls. procured at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands, and $9 12½@$9 87½ for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are less active but unchanged in price.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. There is very little on the market, and what is is held far above the limits of purchasers; hence the inactivity in the business. A small parcel of Staten Island Red, of superior quality, was taken at $2 16 ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and unsettled. A sale of 2,000 bushels Northern was reported at $1 36, but this is considered an extreme price, as $1 25 ₩ bushel is the highest rate that most parties in need of a supply are inclined to pay. Barley is without variation. A good demand prevails for State and Western Oats at 59c.@63c. ₩ bushel. Corn is more active and rather firmer, sales having been made to-day of 40,000 bushels, chiefly at 96c.@97c. for Southern white and yellow, but including some weevily Southern at 92c.@92½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—The market is better supplied and prices are falling. 800 bales River were procured to-day at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 00½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The tendency is evidently downwards—under the pressure of an increasing stock and a diminished inquiry, especially for export. 30 bales last year's crop have been sold since our last at 29c.@32c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand for all kinds is quite insignificant, and we hear of nothing new *in reference to prices.*

LATHS—Eastern are still rare and quiet at $1 75 cash, ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is out of market and is of uncertain value.

MOLASSES—Sales transpired to-day of 125 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c. ₩ gallon,—being about all that was done during the day,—as the market has continued inactive, though firm.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are partially neglected. There is a limited inquiry for Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@41c. cash, ₩ gallon; and for common Rosin at $1 [illegible] ₩ bbl. delivered.

OILS—There is nothing of moment doing in Whale or Sperm, for reasons previously mentioned. Sales of 150 bbls. Olive were reported at $3 37½@$3 50, each. Linseed is inactive, but quoted pretty firm at 81c.@82c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays no really new feature. The demand is moderate and prices are pretty well sustained. The day's sales reach 1,100 bbls. at $14 12½@$14 25 for new Mess; $13 25 for new Prime; and $12 25@$12 31¼ for old Mess, ₩ bbl. Nothing new has occurred in Dressed Hogs. Cut Meats are pretty active and firm. Sales were made to-day of 400 bbls. Western Short Middles at 8¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is without any further change of importance. The transactions of the day include 300 bbls. good to strictly prime at 9½c.@10¼c. and 250 kegs prime at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request and is steady, with sales of 300 bbls. at $8 50@$9 for Country Prime, $10 50@$11 for do. Mess, $13 50 for Western do., $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do., ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are without change.

RICE—The market is quiet, but prices are supported. About 100 casks, good to prime, brought $4 12½@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—We have nothing additional to notice in this line. The supply is a very poor one, but the demand is not active, and no change is observable in prices.

TALLOW—Only 7,500 lbs. Prime realized 12¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The market is but moderately active, but *prices are firm. The day's sales include 250 bbls.* Prison at 36½c.; 50 do. Ohio at 35½c.; and 100 Jersey at 36c. cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was not much done in this line to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements embraced 175 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₩ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 5½d., in bulk, and 6d. in ship's bags; and some small lots of Provisions at former rates. For London—The accommodation was restricted, the engagements were light, and rates were unchanged. For Antwerp—There were shipped 200 bales Cotton at ½c. ₩ lb. For other ports, we heard of no important shipments while previous rates prevailed.

INSTRUCTION.

PUPILS WANTED.—A lady, recently arrived from Europe, pupil of Garcia, Pasta, and Crivelli, wishes to give lessons either in Italian, singing or the French and Spanish languages; speaks English, and brings the most unexceptionable references. Apply at her residence, No. 120 9th-st., or to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—A few more gentlemen may learn to keep books by double entry for $5 by joining DOLBEAR'S special classes this day or evening, at No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., which have been formed expressly to suit the hard times. Regular terms, $20. Remember, to-day.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 8th-av. The complement is twenty in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

PARIS.—A French gentleman, who has taught in Paris his Native Language to many Americans, would like to find two pupils to teach them in the evenings. Best of reference; terms moderate. Apply at No. 106 West 18th-st.; or address Box No. 2,969, Post-Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. [illegible] Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. [illegible] Greene-st., near 4th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at [illegible] and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these and other cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade [illegible] at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. [illegible] 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of persons residing within the jurisdiction of the Mayor [illegible] The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the law gives him power, take cognizance of charges preferred of every description for violation of ordinances and neglect of duty upon the part of any person holding office [illegible] By order of the Mayor, [illegible] W. E. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. [illegible] 8th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 8th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. [illegible] from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., or W. R. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and [illegible]-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. [illegible] Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; is three-story, brick, built in the most thorough and careful manner, and by days' work. House 25 by 50 feet; three rooms deep in basement, first and second stories, with laundry, bath-room, and two large cisterns. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Terms—Half cash, half on bond and mortgage. This is a corner house, and in one of the most healthy locations in the city. Apply on the premises from 9 to 1 P. M., or 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., or to ALFRED EDWARDS, Executor, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Lot 18¾ by [illegible] feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price $6,500. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to F. S. MINER, No. [illegible] Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown stone House, No. [illegible] Avenue B, between 9th and 10th-sts. House is 25 feet front and about 45 feet deep. Has modern improvements. For terms, apply at No. [illegible] 10th-st., one door east of Av. B.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first class three-story, basement houses, brown stone fronts, 20 feet front and 50 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 58 and 60 [illegible]-st., near 4th-av. For further particulars inquire of GILES BUSHNELL, No. [illegible]-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. For terms, which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to S. B. & WM. WOOD, No. 281 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Madison-av., near 37th-st. A first-class, four-story, brownstone house, size 25x60, lot 100, with excellent conveniences. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house No. 22 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c., located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price—only $2,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

SIX FINE DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY OR STOCKS—Located in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Peck-slip ferry. The houses are all new; finished in the best style—marble mantels, heaters, range, baths, hot and cold water conveniences, and all the modern improvements; 3-story, basement, and under-cellar. Lot 100 feet in depth. Terms easy. Inquire of G. W. KELSEY, No. 124 Grand-st., Williamsburg, Real Estate Agent.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and on them is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid Farm of 100 acres, situated in New-Jersey, within one hour's ride of New-York. The buildings consist of a large new dwelling, with numerous and extensive out-buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and location unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 200 Broadway, (corner of Fulton-st.)

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 50 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the hights, above and between the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, that desirable brick dwelling house, No. [illegible] Remsen-st., with stable in the rear, in good order. House 21 by 50 feet; lot 21 by 100 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 3,613, New-York City Post-Office.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Ten valuable lots on Broadway, including two corner lots on 63d-st. The above will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or will exchange for good improved property in the City. For particulars inquire of CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 200 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The commodious dwelling-house and premises, now and for 18 years last past occupied by Miss Spalding for a young ladies' boarding-school. Attached thereto are about five acres of excellent land. The property is in good repair, eligibly situated, and well suited for the purposes of a large family, or boarding-house, or school. Inquire of Mrs. MARY H. DE HART, Elizabethtown, or WILLIAM DE GROOT, No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick stores [illegible] near the Wall-st. Ferry, suitable for a family grocery, feed, or ship-chandlery store. Possession given immediately. Also, those twelve small but very desirable brick houses on Furman-st., next adjoining the above, will be completed 1st February next. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE TO LET.—The Hotel known as the LIVINGSTON HOUSE, on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Columbia-sts., Brooklyn, having been recently repaired, will be let as a Temperance Hotel or Boarding-House. The building is large, containing about 60 rooms, and well situated within one minute's walk of the South Ferry and Depôt of the Long Island Railroad. For further particulars apply to C. D. BLAKE, No. 15 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, or a good house in which alterations could be made, either by the owner or lessee, can hear of a good tenant for a term of years by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 61 Beekman-st., having a frontage of 25 feet on Gold-st., and extending through to Ann-st. The rooms will be warmed by steam, and furnished with water-closets and other conveniences, and are well adapted for a printer or a business requiring well-lighted premises, with steam power, in a first-rate locality. Apply to J. NASON, on the first story.

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story brick building No. 80 Beekman-st., may be had on a lease from one to three years, with immediate possession. An extension will be put up in the rear by the owner, if required, which will make the basement and first story cover the whole depth of the lot. For further particulars apply to MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—Four new three-story brick houses, situated on Broadway, near 34th-st., with Croton water. They can be had on five years lease for $300 per annum; and are the cheapest rents in this City. The location is very pleasant and healthy. None need apply but respectable and reliable tenants. HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A three story house with modern improvements, conveniently located in the 9th Ward, near 6th and 8th-av. Railroads, to let from 1st Feb. Part of the furniture, gas fixtures, &c., all new last Spring, will be sold if desired. Address RAILROAD, at this Office.

STORE TO LET—From the 1st of February next, the new marble front 5-story building No. 42 Warren-st., 25 by 100 feet deep, with sub-cellar and basement; has gas fixtures, book safes in the front vaults, furnaces, and all the modern conveniences of a first-class store. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS' SONS, No. 125 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard [illegible] fronts on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The large 25x80 and commodious store, and basement 25x60, No. [illegible] Hudson-st., suitable for a first class grocery store. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

STORE TO LET.—No. 87 Liberty-st., situated between Broadway and Nassau-st. Inquire on the premises.

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—In the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Canal, fronting [illegible] well lighted, and at low rates. Apply to J. SANDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st., New-York. Room, rent and power unequalled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 12 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO RENT.—In [illegible] [illegible] steady power and well-lighted rooms [illegible] GEO. W. KITCHEN, No. 128 [illegible] HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway [illegible] for sale cheap.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Gold-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Gold-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Rich household furniture, tapestry, carpets, mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, silverware, &c.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, contents of the large house in Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church-st., consisting of about 250 yards tapestry carpets, in excellent order; parlor furniture, double suit in solid rosewood frames, covered in rich French satin, made to order, cost $550; large oval mirrors, very costly; centre and side-tables, rosewood piano-forte, a superior instrument, made by Chevalier, with carved legs, cost $450, fully warranted; costly brocatelle and lace window curtains. A fine collection of oil paintings by old masters, some of which are very expensive, rich China vases and mantle ornaments, clocks, dining-room suit in mahogany, extension dining table, cut glass ware, silverware, spoons, forks, castors, China dinner and tea sets, &c.; superior bedroom furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, sofas, lounges, cushioned and maple chairs, oil cloths, basement furniture, &c. The whole has been but little used, and equal in workmanship to any manufactured in this City. Every article will be sold without any reservation. Deposits required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY—At 10½ o'clock, in the saleroom and lofts of store No. 19 Nassau-st., large sale of cabinet and other furniture, comprising the most extensive assortment ever offered by auction in our store, which has been removed for convenience of sale, viz: rich rosewood suites covered in silk brocatelle of various styles; do. in muslin, richly carved arm, parlor and fancy chairs; do. reception do. ladies' secretaries; music stands and cases lined with satin wood; étagères, buffets, card and centre tables; side do.; extension dining-room tables in various styles; book-cases, book racks, hat stands; oak dining-room chairs covered in tapestry and morocco; shaving glasses, fauteuils, cabinets, oak hall chairs, mahogany do., divans, bureaus, dressing do., with swing glass; marble slabs, fancy chairs; also, several fine cottage suites in enameled and figured, various styles; and a large assortment of other furniture, all of which is warranted of the best quality; also several rich Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., Administrator's Sale.—By order of Solomon Kayser, Administrator of Henry Kayser, deceased, his entire stock of valuable jewelry, consisting of solid 18 carat gold do., finger-rings, ear-rings, breastpins, solid gold seal rings, brooches in great variety, gold pencil cases, chatelaines, studs, Mosaic ear-rings and breastpins, watch keys and seals, lockets of various sizes, and a great variety of other jewelry; also, two large iron safes furnished with drawers, suitable for jewelers, long table, desks, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of valuable gold chronometers, lever watches, lepine do., enameled do. set in diamonds and other costly jewelry removed for convenience of sale—being the balance of goods remaining unsold. Also, all the counters, desks, tables, safe, oilcloths, and other office furniture.

Also, for account of whom it may concern—20 dozen real gold pencil cases; 10 dozen guard chains, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No 19 Nassau-st., by order of Cornelius W. Lawrence and John F. Delaplaine, executors of John F. Delaplaine, Esq., deceased, his entire stock of wines, brandies, madeiras, clarets, &c. The samples will be exhibited at our store on the morning of sale, and the wines delivered from the wine-loft of the deceased. No wines admitted except those actually belonging to the estate—consisting of 260 bottles March & Benson's madeira, vintage 1828; 276 do. old South Side madeira, black seal; 240 do. do. in red seal; 16 magnums E. Pell's brandy, about 40 years old, sealed with the name; 110 bottles very superior brandy, vintage 1849; 1 case St. Julien claret, vintage 1844. The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, immediately after the above, for account of whom it may concern, 200 cases of preserved fruits, consisting of cherries, peaches, raspberries, pears, &c., in quart and half gallon jars, hermetically sealed, adapted for family use—without reserve.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Store No. 40 Pine, corner William-st.—TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.

A Dividend Scrip of one and a half shares Michigan Central Railroad stock.

$6,400 seven per cent. 1st mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company, due 1866, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1........$1,000 each

$3,000 City of Memphis six per cent. bonds, due 1880........$1,000 each

$5,000 five per cent. coupon bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, due 1877; interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1........$1,000 each

$3,000 seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, due 1875; interest April 1 and Oct. 1........$1,000 each

100 shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad stock..$50 each

1,600 shares Union Gold Mining Company..........$5 each

500 shares Rindsell Gold and Copper Company......$5 each

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION PEREMPTORY ON TUESDAY—TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, (which is now ready) at No. 394 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., the stock of a wholesale manufacturer of furniture; 12 sofas, 24 rockers, 6 dozen mahogany chairs, 6 wardrobes, 12 marble top tables, 12 card tables, 24 ottomans, 6 pair tête-à-têtes, 12 French bedsteads, and also rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture in suits, covered with brocatelle and haircloth; rosewood fancy furniture, black walnut and oak extension dining tables. The public can rely on this sale as absolute, to close business of importance. Every facility to packing and shipping. At 2 o'clock A. M., oil paintings and mirrors; also, 10,000 imported cigars, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 20 Pine and 24 Cedar-sts., oil paintings. Peremptory sale of fine original oil paintings, mostly of the Dusseldorf School, *and signed; among which will be found works by the celebrated artists,* De Munter, Grootfeld, Kratz, Bryon, Mosen, Gudin, Eckhardt, Krusemann, Vanginnelin, Tilleman, Verboeckhoven, Hanabbeck, Van Dyck, D. Dow, Bodig, Mulhibition. [illegible]

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. 200 14th-st.—The stock and fixtures. Also, ten years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) situated on 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by E. COMBS, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of lump and egg coal and dust. Also, two horses and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 244 Grand-st. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Chambers-st., for account of the underwriters in lots to suit the trade and others, ninety-four dozen muslin and linen shirts, flannel undershirts, drawers, socks, stockings, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, linen and fancy dress gloves, woolen, cotton, silk and thread do., collars, silk, cotton and muslin cravats and stocks, overalls, shirts, suspenders, buttons, &c.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, to suit purchasers, white granite ware, C. C. dipt, blue, French porcelain, Parian, Rock'm and gipsy ware. Also, a large variety of glassware and China toys.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER—THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Jan. 23,) at their store, No. 38 Broad-st., a magnificent array of English Diamond Jewelry and fine Gold Watches. Every article will be sold without any reservation. The sale will commence precisely at 10½ o'clock, and continue till every article on the catalogue is sold.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the commission salesroom of Thomas F. Field, No. 107 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st., the balance of a dealer's stock, and a general assortment of china, glass, white granite and common ware. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

my30,'54-lawly Tu

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

14,'53-lawlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

au30,'54-lawlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. H. FULLER, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 219 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. BREWER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices:—Egg and stove sizes, $6 [illegible] per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lump, or grate, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 393 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 [illegible] screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 19 Dunne-st., and 90th-st. and 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COCKROACH, BEDBUG, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 330 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 442 Broadway. A NEW HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. [illegible], 1855.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Propose to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their Free Land Bonds, secured by 365,000 acres of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These lands lie on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $4,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1860, in said City.

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so select at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe moneyed institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, as long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1856, by paying the instalments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 90 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $900,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent. and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Offices, No. 50 Wall-st., until the 25th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in installments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 25th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
10 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
10 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final installment, pay the whole or any portion of the installments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last installment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855.

LOAN OF $900,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $900,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1860—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their *pro rata* on or before Saturday the 27th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first installment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly installments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order. WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th instant until after the election. By order PHILIP U. ROGERS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 80 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$28,000—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, the above amount, on buildings in this City, worth $70,000; *the rents of which can be assigned.* Also, money to be loaned on Stocks and other personal property, in any amount. Apply to FARNUM & LONG, Brokers, No. 149 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $15,000 WANTED—For a term of three to five years, secured on real estate worth four times the amount. A handsome commission paid if the loan is obtained soon. Inquire of S. L. JOHNSON, No. 212 Broadway.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 37 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY.—Having but a short time to run, will be purchased by ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or in transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent. payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January, next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution, on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors. W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 29 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. J. H. CONGER, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 300 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life.—happy and fruitful alliances—mode of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, which will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—observations on the diseases and medical treatment of females from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safe and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. [illegible] Broadway, to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as a wife and as a mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor-House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 300 pages, 25 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should not be troubled before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he can be consulted from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Boston Ledger,* [illegible] Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. Call any hour at No. 38 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female periodical Pills, and other medicines, for female derangements, by Dr. WARD, No. 38 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in the specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee rapid and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts. may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to *every form of disease;* even the weakest and take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system *in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode* therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—This day received, the largest and most beautiful collection of artificial eyes ever imported. They resemble the natural eye exactly, in color and expression, and will move and look precisely like it, and are inserted and removed at pleasure, without the slightest pain or operation. The profession supplied on liberal terms.

JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist and Aurist, No. 500 Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 3a Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—200 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 13 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 668 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MAYOR WOOD CERTAINLY CAN'T COMPLAIN—Dr. KELLINGER has thrown open his mansion premises at Yonkers, where a good dinner, lunches, and a bottle of KELLINGER'S LINIMENT can be obtained for $1.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of the firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to the business, we are confident we can do so to their satisfaction and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GLASGOW, 1st January, 1855.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
[illegible] INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hopkins & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES McFARLANE and JAMES SCOTT, under the firm of McFARLANE & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by the undersigned.—Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1855.

JAMES SCOTT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times.—[illegible] octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. [illegible] $175 to $200; [illegible] octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $600, cost $900. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $120. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $150, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 223 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our elegant assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 425 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A $300 7-octave rosewood piano can be had for $215. Superior tone and finish; by good makers; warranted perfect in all respects; not three months in use; and has modern improvements. Parties have to leave the City. It can be seen Jan. 23 and 24, at No. 34 Vesey-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Seven octave pianos, two round and four round corners, will be sold extremely low; one Chickering, one George Hews, one Woodward & Brown, and one six and three-fourths octave, (T. Gilbert & Co.,) two round corners; pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & [illegible] KINGS, No. 135 [illegible]-st., corner [illegible]-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, now can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with rooms. EDWIN A. YALE.

REMOVAL.—Dr. DE FOREST, late of Bridgeport, Conn., having removed to No. 66 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 12 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,112,609 47
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $152,229 00
Average amount of Specie ... 24,214 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 73,614 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 78,476 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
H. H. RICH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,189,107 44
Average amount of Specie ... 209,216 77
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
E. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 22d day of January, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 146,160 13
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 22d day of January, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,262,919 82
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $792,584 00
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 111,620 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 20,120 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 47,621 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $155,491 24
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 67,450 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,318 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,186,911 61
Average amount of Specie ... 503,927 17
Average amount of Circulation ... 136,032 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $717,702 00
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,271,716 85
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought iron Rolled Beams, of any specified length, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SEWING MACHINE.—One of SINGER'S Improved, cost $125, will be sold advantageously. Address J. S. N., Times Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Also brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOYT.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Chicago to Cairo, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, Chicago, Dec. 28, 1854.
On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, connecting at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena every morning, going south, and Cairo as before.
From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.
Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.
Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.
Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.
For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company in Chicago, to R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct through route via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:15 P. M.
These run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.
At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—1:20 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—3:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R., Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk, and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train, 3 P. M., for Poughkeepsie. Way Passenger Trains, 7 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., for Peekskill. For Tarrytown 1 and 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 6 P. M.; Burlington 8:30, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 6:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M.; arrive Burlington 8:30; leave at 10:30 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, [illegible]. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. Through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, &c., by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $2 25. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise, and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	F. W. Meyer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John D. Arthur,
C. E. Milnor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Slimmon,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. R. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. D. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	[illegible]
C. Hedden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. McNamee,
L. P. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. [illegible] Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	[illegible]
Robert C. Bell,	[illegible]	[illegible]
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	[illegible]
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 20th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS. [illegible]
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., corner New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES, No. 23 William-st., and No. 175 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 44 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Nye; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]	Saturday, [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Line comprises the following magnificent ships: [illegible]
Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year: thus passengers can safely rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS will sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, comprising the following first-class ships: the OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 17
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 14
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.
In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 6 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY, Jan. 22, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River. Freight for Mobile consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the day sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Jan. 27.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $33; Palatka $35.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. Parrish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad, direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 12 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 132 West-st., New-York City.
W. MILLARD & CO.
New-Hamburg, Dec. 20, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands. [illegible] Prices and terms arranged at the usual liberal rates.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 3 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.
s5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 65 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.
s13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.
j9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 243 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 31, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, Administrators.
s5-law6mTu*

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—[illegible] by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Chambers-st., (2d story, Room No. 1,) in said City, on or before the 29th day of December, 1854.
Second—That we will be heard in opposition to the same before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th day of December, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those lots in the said City, between the westerly side of 3d-av. and the East River, [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIIth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 71 Wall-st., in said City, on or before the 26th day of December, 1854.
Second—That we will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 71 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 2d day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the north by the northerly line of 107th-st.; on the south by the northerly line of 96th-st.; [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 92d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN V. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible], in said City, on or before the 2d day of January, 1855.
Second—That we will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN V. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, [illegible], Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible]-STREET, [illegible] the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York," and the other acts [illegible] April 3, 1807.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS against ISABELLA ROONEY, in her own right and as administratrix of, &c., of BARTHOLOMEW ROONEY, deceased, Mark Rooney and Mary his wife, Peter Barrett and Ann Barrett his wife, and John Doe, said Ann being the sister of said Bartholomew Rooney, deceased, and John Doe being the husband of said Ann, Catharine McGovern and Philip McGovern her husband, Daniel Rooney and Mary Rooney his wife, Ann Rooney and the people of the State of New-York—Amended summons—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n21-law6wTu
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of November, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES KENT, Plaintiff, vs. ABNER A. BOND, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 6 City Hall-place, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the 25th day of March, [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 3, 1854.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above referred to has this day been filed with said Clerk.—New-York, Dec. 15, 1854.
F. BYRNE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
d18-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA J. KING, Executors.
j9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1854.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.
n21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1854.
JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.
o31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BANK, late of the [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1854.
THOMAS D. [illegible], Executor.
s5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, No. 16 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.
[illegible], Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Convention in Ohio.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 16, 1855.

The Editors of Ohio have offener met in convention than those of any other State in the Union. That any great practical results have yet been attained by these meetings I am unable to affirm, but the Press has always had "a good time," and if editors must attend other people's Conventions, which resolve and never execute, it is only fair that they should, once a year at least, enjoy the privilege of making a show of good intentions among themselves.

Last year's Convention was held at Cincinnati, and some things were done and some were not. Among those that were done, was an adjournment to Zanesville, on the Anniversary of FRANKLIN'S Birthday; 1854. Accordingly, there assembled here a [illegible] representation of the Ohio Press, not withstanding the non-circulation of free-tickets on railroads.

The Editors had been invited by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the Zanesville Fraternity, for an organization on the 16th, which was effected in the election of Secretary HOPPER, of Mount Vernon, as President; Business Committees were appointed, when the Convention adjourned to the city, and until the evening exercises, to which the citizens had been invited, and which were in the nature of an oration, a poem, and an essay on the history of newspapers.

A large hall was filled at 7 o'clock, and S. S. Cox, of the Ohio Statesman, delivered a tribute to journalism, its influence and its duties, which was creditable to the occasion. ANSON G. CHESTER, associate editor of the Buffalo Express, had been selected as the poet, and was called upon the stand amid hearty enthusiasm. He read a quiet, beautiful production, [illegible] happy in conception and finish in execution. He reviewed the character of newspapers, and suggested higher aim for principle and more conservative policy—more attention to the true, the beautiful, and less to the mean and sensual or selfish.

He concluded an earnest appeal for virtue and poesy in follows:

I here let us plead for virtue, beauty, truth—
Ere nothing Age, remain impotent Youth;
Down from our columns banish, vampires, ghouls,
To only for the wonderment of fools,
And broken those the spirits that spoil and dazzle
Whether the fragrant meadows of Romance;
Whether this-eyed Graces and the Loves,
Have lain to do with eagles, more with doves;
Cheerfulness truth of logic—quiver time
Fresh nectar dazzles for the love of Rhyme.
Upon what is good, the good, as David took
The shepherd sling, [illegible] search after gold—
The good songs for Bethlehem's bale of old
And Poesy all power metals for the mind
Who wield a mightier weapon than the Pen;
This is our duty, it should be our pride—
And blest the man who so hath lived and died!

The Chronicle made a flattering impression. He had been comparatively but little known in Ohio; now he will be generally known and loved.

The concluding exercise was an Essay on Newspapers, historical and statistical, by WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL, of The Genius of the West, Cincinnati. Being statistical, it was necessarily dry, but none the less valuable. It was an examination into the origin and progress of Newspapers, which embodied useful facts, and is embodied also an appeal for more attention than had heretofore been given to local history as represented in newspapers, and in their growth and extension.

When the Convention assembled on the 17th, the Committee on Resolutions reported a Reciprocal declaration on "dead-beat systems," which also [illegible] Mr. Bonsquam, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. Cox, of the Ohio Statesman, Mr. Casey, of the Sandusky Register, Mr. Myers, Mr. Gillmore and Mr. Kauffman, of Zanesville, [illegible] took active part, and finally it was

Resolved, That the Press of Ohio has always labored to promote the best interests of our State, in [illegible] which the weight of its influence has, in an especial manner, been thrown on the side of Railroad enterprise, not so much for the personal benefit of individual companies as for what we have believed, and now believe to be, for the general interest of the whole State.

Resolved, That the courtesies which have been extended to the Press by Railroad Companies, we have never regarded as special favors to us, but as a recognition on the part of the corporations of the support which the Press has always so liberally given them.

Resolved, That the Railroad Corporations, by their unauthorized and unkind action, having determined on a business operation, to withhold these courtesies from the Press in the future: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Editors of Ohio, from this time forth will institute the example set us by the Railroad corporations, and do that which it is our interest to do—make with them our contracts, "a fair business transaction," and recommend this course for the adoption of our brethren throughout Ohio.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate the practice (too common among editors) of personal vituperation and abuse, as derogatory to the dignity, interest and well-being of the Press, and that it is our duty of us recommend a candid and dispassionate discussion of principles of official conduct and qualifications.

Resolved, That we recognize no obligation which would prevent us from an intrepid expose of all the frauds of moneyed records and peculations of defalting officers; and that strict accountability, official integrity, and public morality, shall be our watch and war cry.

Resolved, That we shall devote all the impulses of our heart, and the dictates of our judgment, to the cultivation of that entire cordiality which should pervade a profession whose instrumentalities are brought and whose sympathies and interests are so closely interwoven with the elevation and interests of the whole people.

Resolved, That we regard it as eminently protective of the interests of the press, that the prices of our papers should not only be paid for in advance, but that an advance be made upon our present subscription prices, in order to effect an equitable adjustment for expenditure of time and money which other trades and professions enjoy.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to newspaper publishers of this State to establish, as far as possible, uniform rates for advertising and job printing; and, with this view, we would further recommend that publishers, in the same town, agree among themselves upon a scale of prices, and bind themselves, as honorable men, to adhere to it in all cases.

Resolved, That we would recommend to publishers in the same town, in no case to undersell each other for the purpose of securing advertising and job printing—but to maintain a good feeling and friendly business relations.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of March, 1855, we will conduct our business only upon the cash principle. All subscriptions, advertisements and job printing must be paid for strictly in advance, except where we have mutual dealings with business men.

Resolved, That a Committee of three Editors be appointed to procure a succinct sketch of Newspaper enterprises in Ohio, and present it to the Editorial Convention for 1856.

Resolved, That meetings of the Editorial Fraternity of Ohio be held annually, on the present anniversary, and that the proceedings of each meeting, including the Addresses, Essays, Poems, &c., be published in pamphlet form, convenient for preservation.

Resolved, That the next Editorial Convention be held in Columbus, and that all the Editors of Columbus be constituted a Committee to make arrangements for the same.

Upon the appointment of Committees the Convention adjourned for a banquet at the General Hughes, at 8 o'clock in the evening. This banquet was intended to be an entertainment to the Press of Ohio from the Press of Zanesville, the City Council, and the citizens. It was an interesting and brilliant occasion. Mr. HARPER presided, assisted by Mr. SAYLOR, of the Union Citizen. Regular toasts were given to the memory of FRANKLIN, to the State of Ohio, to the Press, and to the Ladies—which were responded to by Mr. SCHOLES of the Cincinnati Gazette, Hon. S. S. COX of Zanesville, S. S. COX of the Ohio Statesman, and H. D. COGGS of the Sandusky Register. Upon voluntary sentiments Mr. CHESTER of Buffalo, and Mr. HAGUE of the Ohio Cultivator, were called on for happy poems, and responses to press were made to sentiments by a number of gentlemen, whose efforts elicited much good feeling; and a convivial occasion more enjoyable than any one of the character I ever attended, (and I have been at a few,) was prolonged till the shaughais of the city gave note of morning.

Nothing occurred during the whole progress of the Convention to mar good feeling or personal respect, but all was calculated to promote these excellent qualities; and I am sure each editor felt that from his visit to Zanesville his pride in his profession had been elevated—his resolves for better purpose strengthened, and his friendship for his fellow-workers rendered closer and more reliable.

These conventions are to be an institution in Ohio—the proceedings are annually to be published, and much interest and much good must grow out of them, so long as committees of arrangements do as well as did that for Zanesville, and editors go home from business and social comfort refreshed and encouraged in good works.

Yours, BARATOM.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LECTURES.

Trial by Jury.

The finale of the first course of lectures before the Mechanic's Society, was delivered last evening by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., at the Society's lecture room, No. 472 Broadway. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly intelligent and appreciative audience. The lecturer announced as his subject, Trial by Jury. The *steps of civilization* in any country, he began, was illustrated by its laws and the mode of their administration. That government was best that most conserved public ends. The greater the protection of personal rights then, he said, was the highest degree of order, intelligence, freedom. This *protection*, as conducing to this end, he stated, was owing mainly to the histories under those individual Governments of the institution of trial by Jury. The high appreciation of the institution in this country, he said, was shown in the fact that its perpetuity was provided for, not only in the Federal Constitution, but in the different State Constitutions. After briefly showing further, that the maintenance of the institution of trial by jury was indispensable to the preservation of our and every nation's freedom and greatness, the lecturer reviewed at length some of the different forms of trial in use before the mode of trial by jury was adopted. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans there was, he said, a recognition of the principle distinguishing the Jury trial, that the public should, in some form, take part in the judgment, though they had no Jury, as a separate tribunal, to decide questions of fact. The judicial proceedings among the Saxons, were, he said, as simple as the manners of the age. They practiced three kinds of trial—by the ordeal, by compurgators and witnesses. The ordeal was an appeal to Heaven to attest the guilt or innocence of a person charged with crime and was called *judicium Dei*. It prevailed among the Lollards, the Franks and northern tribes of Europe. The varieties of ordeal by fire and water required to be passed through, were given with interesting minuteness.

The trial by Compeers was by the oath of the party himself and confirmed by the oaths of his neighbors. The prolonged process of this kind of trial will show and afford considerable merriment. The trial by witnesses was stated to have existed among all nations. The lecturer entered lengthily into details of this mode of trial; also tracing the gradations and gradual conversation of the two latter modes into the final trial by Jury. The exact time of the introduction of trial by Jury in any cause approaching the present use of the term, the lecturer said was doubtful. This arose, he said, out of the fact of a want of attention to the radical distinction between the members or judges composing a court and a body of men apart from that court. There was no tangible proof, he alleged, of trial by Jury before the Norman Conquest. No mention of it was made in the body of the Anglo-Saxon laws, or in contemporary chronicles, which England possesses from the time of ELIZABETH, in the year 800, to the Norman Conquest. The appreciation of personal security and life was shown in these times, however, to have been manifest in the rigor of punishments inflicted—citations showing that different estimates of crime were given. The trial by duel, or battle, introduced at this time, was alluded to, and afforded much interest in the recitals given. The first record made of twelve men being sworn as jurors, was stated to be during the reign of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. It was an action between GUNDOLF, Bishop of Rochester, and PICHOTT, the Sheriff, in relation to certain lands claimed by the Bishop, which the Sheriff held. This mode of trial had been established among the Danes by the law of REGNORUS, from the year 820, and was carried by ROLLO into Norway, but was not adopted in England till the reign of HENRY II., when it became a regular part of the English jurisprudence. The selection of twelve was thought to have been made in honor of the twelve apostles. A large number of interesting cases were mentioned from the time of HENRY II. down to the present, showing the modifications undergone in the Trial by Jury, and especially the *rigorous usages to which Jurors were often subjected* in the way of fines, imprisonments, &c. The lecturer, in conclusion, remarked at length upon the benefits of Trial by Jury, not as insuring justice alone to a party charged with crime, but as conservative of liberty and human rights—as in earing the control of the community for its benefit, despite the fluctuating ascendancies of political parties against the machinations of bad rulers, or a weak and corrupt judiciary. A Jury properly composed, and acting with integrity and firmness, was better qualified, he said, to ensure to the people the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights than any other department of Government. He hoped Jurors would properly feel their position, and deprecated the idea of regarding, as was too much the case, Jurors as mere a class of prisoners than anything else, as an anomalous body of men, whose reason can only be reached by confinement and starvation. The most intelligent and reliable of our citizens should, whenever it is possible, serve as Jurors, to lend their aid in maintaining the laws of the land and promoting public justice and private right.

The Twelfth Regiment Ball.

The Annual Ball of the Twelfth Regiment of the New-York State Militia came off in fine style at Niblo's last evening. The parquette and stage were floored over. The ceiling and walls were beautifully decorated with the stars and stripes, evergreens and roses embedded in wreathes. In this portion of the building the order of dancing comprised only quadrilles and reels; the music discoursed by DODWORTH'S Cornet Band. The spacious upper saloon was patronized by those who delighted in waltzing, and the order of dancing enumerated twenty-five sets of PELKA'S, Schottische's, &c. The music in this part of the premises was by SHELTON'S fine Band.

The attendance was very large, and the Ball may justly be recorded as a successful and brilliant affair. The following is a list of the members of the Floor and Reception Committees, who performed their duties with credit:

Floor Committee—Adjutant J. B. Stearns, Qr. Master J. T. Daly, Pay Master H. A. Weekes, Lieut. James Christopher, Lieut. A. H. Nicoll, Lieut. L. Hardtmann, Lieut. H. C. Gomez, Lieut. William M. Reed, Sergt. E. P. Whitcomb, Sergt. C. H. Fine, Sergt. J. A. Mandeville, Sergt. C. W. Grumman, John Merchant, R. W. Penny, Theodore Thomas, John Connelly, P. H. Folsom, E. T. Leake, Peter Rath and E. Illingsworth.

Reception Committee—Col. T. T. Stebbins, Lieut. Col. R. E. Hart, Major T. C. Fields, Adjutant F. E. Stearns, Engineer D. S. Stebbins, Qr. Master J. T. Daly, Pay Master H. A. Weekes, Sergt. Major J. D. Van Saun, Qr. Mast. Sergt. C. T. Weekes, Capt. Edward Vincent, Capt. L. J. Lyons, Capt. G. Dyckman, Capt. J. Bowen, Capt. F. W. Wheatcroft, Capt. Wm. Fowler, Capt. Thomas Thomas, Capt. Wm. McCauley, Capt. Henry Johnson, Lt. Comdg. J. A. Boyle, Lt. Comdg. C. W. Hubbard.

Empire City Bank.

On application of counsel on behalf of the Empire City Bank, Judge ROOSEVELT yesterday granted an adjournment of the hearing until to-day.

Swindling by "Faro."

The attention of the Police was called to a swindling by "Faro" was brought to the notice of Judge OSBORNE. A resident of Chicago, named HENRY SMITH, now stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, was found at the City Hotel, by several sharpers, who seek a living by inducing strangers to visit gambling dens. Mr. SMITH was persuaded to accompany these fellows to a house in the upper part of Broadway, where he was fleeced to the tune of $250 in cash, and a hundred dollar gold lever watch. Justice OSBORNE, upon hearing the parties, issued his warrant for the arrest of ELI PLEN, the keeper of the house.

The testimony taken was as follows:

Henry Smith, residing at Chicago, Ill., being duly sworn, says: I am now stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel in Park-row: about 2 o'clock this morning I lost, at one sitting, at a game of cards called "faro," the sum of $250, and also my gold watch and chain, valued at $100, within the premises No. 546 Broadway; deponent further says, he played said game with a person who represented himself to be the proprietor and landlord of said premises; prior to going to said house I stopped at the City Hotel, in Broadway, where I met a person whom I had met before, and by him was introduced to two other persons, and after some conversation we went up to No. 546 Broadway, as proposed, for the purpose of taking a glass of wine; after drinking wine, one of the party proposed to play a game of cards; myself and the three men played cards; one of the men who came from the City Hotel asked the servant of the house "if any of his dealers were there;" and he was answered in the negative; one of the party then exclaimed, "I am a little drunk, but will deal for you;" at this time he pulled off his boot and commenced dealing the cards at the faro-table. I lost the money and watch in less time than an hour. The witness further stated as follows: The man now present, calling himself Eli Plen, is the person referred to in the annexed affidavit as being the person who was introduced to him in the City Hotel, as described in the foregoing; he is the man who dealt the cards.

The prisoner was arraigned before Judge OSBORNE, and being duly examined, answered as follows:

He was 27 years of age, born in the city of Albany, residing at *No. 546 Broadway, by occupation a hatter*; and in relation to the charge preferred against him, was nothing to say.

The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

Embezzlement in an Insurance Office.

Yesterday a young man, named CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, was arrested by officer ELDER, of the Jefferson Police Court, charged by WM. WINSLOW, Esq., President of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, with the crime of embezzling some $15,000 of the funds belonging to said institution. In the affidavit of the President, he states that the defendant was the acting Secretary of the Company, from May, 1852, to August, 1854, and during that time about $10,000 was unaccounted for by the said Secretary. In addition to this amount, the Company find that shares of stock, in the Bank of the Union, to the amount of $3,000, which they held, were also embezzled by the prisoner. The accused was taken before City Judge STUART, at his chambers in the new Court building, and held to bail in the sum of 5,000 to answer.

New-York City Literary Union.

The Annual Election for officers of this Congress of Literary Societies, was held last evening in the Class-room of the Mercantile Association. The following officers were elected:

President—DOUGLAS LEVINGSWELL, Clinton Union.
Vice President—H. S. SMITH, Franklin Literary Association.
Corresponding Secretary—W. P. ARMSTRONG, Hamilton Literary Association.
Recording Secretary—G. W. SOUTHWICK, Harlem Debating Society.
Treasurer—O. R. STEELE, Harlem Lyceum.

The second Quarterly session of the Union will commence this evening.

The Hyer and Turner Shooting Affair.

The HYER case is still on the tapis. All the evidence for the prosecution has been received. On the part of the defense, Mr. BAKER declined answering any questions, by advice of his counsel, as he would prefer to exhibit the facts before a Court and Jury. TURNER rests his defence on the statement made in the affidavit sworn to by him on the morning of his arrest, in which he substantially retorted on HYER the charges made by him against TURNER. HARVEY YOUNG was discharged in consequence of no evidence being adduced to inculpate him. Justice WELSH said he would prepare his decision before the meeting of the next Grand Jury. TURNER was held in $500 bail.

FROM THE BARE FLIGHT.—Advices received from the Underwriters' Agent yesterday morning state that the vessel is in a good condition, with three lighters alongside taking out the cargo, and expect the vessel will soon be got off.

MAYOR'S BLACK BOOK.

Complaints.

Of telegraph companies—That the practice of flying kites in the City of New-York is a source of serious expense and damage to the telegraph companies, by reason of becoming entangled with the wires, which in damp weather act as a conductor, and thus obstruct the operation of the telegraph.

Robert Bahnsen, and other officers at the Custom-House—That the side-walk in Pine-street, near the Custom-House, is constantly blocked up with stones and brick during the last ten months, up to the present time, compelling persons to wade through the mud in the streets in order to pass along.

Zeno Kent—That a disorderly house is kept in Ninety-ninth street near Seventh-avenue, where dancing, singing, fighting and rioting are carried on at all *hours, night and day, much to the annoyance of the* neighborhood.

C. Cabau, No. 77 Pine-street, complains that a kicking, ugly horse, is usually hitched near the sidewalk at the corner of Pine and Pearl-streets, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., much to the annoyance of persons living in that vicinity and of persons passing along.

That ash carts fail to remove the ashes from Fletcher-street.

A. B. Brown, Nos. 7 and 9 Bowie-street—That Bowlay-street, between Broadway and Church, is in a very filthy condition, whole impassable, and has not been cleaned for several months past.

That an alley-way in the rear of Nos. 12 and 14 Washington-street, is rendered extremely filthy by the occupants of houses in the rear of said alley throwing garbage and filth of every description in the street.

Ira Buckman, No. 181 Madison-street—That Ira Buck, corner of Catherine and South-streets, keep his liquor-shop open on Sunday, 21st inst., and also for the three previous Sabbaths, and openly defies the law to compel him to close.

Mr. Paterson—That a rude lot of boys are in the habit of attacking strange boys visiting the Park, and that his son was severely injured by a missile thrown by one of the young savages.

Margaret Gehan—Of a boarding-house, No. 8 Albany-street, for extortion.

E. T. Riley—That the condition of Pine-street, between Water and Pearl-streets, is awfully filthy, and has not been cleaned for a long time.

Margaret Gehan—That her husband has deserted her and married another lady.

T. J. Bloomer, No. 104 Canal-street, complains that No. 86 Wooster-street is used for improper purposes and illegal practices.

Catherine Monahan—That her baggage has been retained in a boarding-house in Carlisle-street.

The following complaints were received by Col. Ming:

Albert Brower, of Lubec, Maine, complains that on Saturday last he purchased a worthless watch at mock auction, No. 142 Broadway, for $25. The "shark" disguised.

Michael Hockey, Nos. 86 and 87 Park-street—That Patrick Geraghty, corner of Pearl and Park-streets, sold liquor on Sunday. Twenty-first-street, near 9 [illegible] (rear of authorities) visit said place.

James Matthews, junk-shop keeper, Third-avenue, was fined $5, for purchasing from children.

"A Citizen" complains that proper weights are not used or given by bakers, grocers, &c.

A. Goldard desires the newsboys to be more quiet on Sunday, crying their papers, as they disturb religious worshippers.

From Mr. Stevens' First Marshal's book.

Jas. Brady, keeper of a junk-shop in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, was fined $10 by the Mayor, for purchasing goods from minors, contrary to law.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Sanborn's Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the Inhalation of Medicated Vapors, as used at the New-York Lung Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DR. ABBOTT'S CURE OF BRONCHITIS BY INHALATION.

Considering myself now permanently cured of Bronchitis of several years standing, I deem it my duty to those suffering from the same common disease, to make known by what method of treatment my cure was effected.

Having during the past two years tried faithfully all the usual remedies for Bronchitis, without any perceptible benefit, and having been cured by other means of the same complaint in 1848, I felt confident that some new remedy must be tried if I hoped for a cure. Being then in the city of Boston, I was induced to try the Medicated Vapors, of which I had read much, and was introduced to the notice of the Medical Profession by Dr. G. D. SANBORN, of the New-York Lung Institute. Not being able to visit Dr. SANBORN personally, I wrote him a clear and full history of the case, duration of the disease, character of the expectoration and cough, &c. I commenced the use of inhalation the 8th of July, and have continued it until the present, at which time I am in this City without any symptom of my former disease. Allow me here to add that Dr. SANBORN'S system of inhalation, and treatment is entirely new and novel, and differs widely from the old Southern plan, which has been well-known to the Medical Profession for years. His method is by pouring upon a sponge, (placed in a small glass globe, to which an elastic tube and an ivory mouth-piece is attached,) a small quantity of medicated liquid. This is breathed or inhaled for a few minutes every three or four hours during the day—no hot water is used or required—and hence it can be used at all times with the greatest convenience. Dr. SANBORN'S tact in detecting the various diseases of the lungs and throat is astonishing, for at a single glance he seems to instantly understand the nature and extent of the disease.

I shall remain a few days in the City, and can be seen at the Metropolitan Hotel, or at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, where I shall be most happy to give any information desired of my treatment.

E. W. ABBOTT, M. D., Macon, Ga.

DR. SANBORN'S TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having become acquainted with Dr. SANBORN'S system of treating diseases of the lungs and all passages, by inhaling "Medicated Vapors," and being convinced that his success in effecting cures, is far superior to the old system, I have, as a medical man, thus publicly given my testimony in its favor. *What my eyes see I cannot doubt.* In regard to Dr. SANBORN'S system of inhalation, it is entirely new, as far as I am acquainted, in the medical profession, and differs widely from the old hot water system, which has been used in this country and in Europe for many years. Things and views have entirely changed upon the treatment of lung diseases. A few years since patients were kept upon a low, spare diet—advised to keep in the house—were bled, blistered, and obliged to swallow every hour or two some *sickening, disgusting drug*. No wonder that out of *ten* thus treated died. I find that Dr. SANBORN requires all patients to eat the most nourishing food, drink daily of brandy, or some other form of alcoholic drink, and that *patients are never given any drug into the stomach*. I have so much confidence in his treatment, that as a physician who have seen much practice, I would advise all who are afflicted or predisposed to any disease of the lungs or throat, to give him a trial, and I know they will be fully convinced, as I have been, of its superior effects. Dr. SANBORN can be consulted daily, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

JAMES L. DUNCAN, M. D.,
Residence, Boston, Mass. Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SOME OF THE BARGAINS to be obtained until the first of February, at HERRE, CRAPP & CO.'s, No. 258 Grand-street.

India Crape Shawls, at $6, $10 and $12, cost $10, $20 and $25.

India Broche Shawls, at $6, $10 and $20, cost $10, $20 and $40.

Rich Silks, at 3s.6d., 4s., 5s. and 6s., cost 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s.

Rich Lyons Velvets, at $1, $2 50 and $3, cost $2, $5, and $6.

Rich Paisane Cloths, at 8s., 10s. and 12s., cost $2, $2 50 and $3.

Rich Merino Plaids, (all wool,) at 2s.6d. and 3s., cost 4s. and 5s. 6d.

With a full assortment of other rich Dress Goods, in the same proportion.

It should be distinctly understood these sales will not continue after the above named time, and the only reason for the enormous sacrifice now made, is a determination to clear out the stock before closing the store.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 and $5 for penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double entry book-keeping. A reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges, to suit the times.

OLIVER P. GOLDSMITH, No. 258 Broadway.

"We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of penmanship can be acquired, either more agreeably or more expeditiously, than at the establishment of Mr. GOLDSMITH."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—A country newspaper and jobbing office, located in a neighboring State, is now offered for sale. Must be sold by the 1st of February. Office is doing a good business, and is constantly on the increase. Daily communication by railroad and steamboat with New-York City. The price of the establishment is very low. Good reasons given for wishing to sell. Call on, or address, S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, who will give all particulars.

[Advertisement.]

THE EXTRAORDINARY POULTRY SHOW.—Yesterday, notwithstanding the storm, was a great day among the grand gathering of fowls at the great Poultry Show at Barnum's Museum. The prize fowls crowed away more lustily than ever, and everybody was admiring and comparing the beautiful birds. The Show cannot possibly last longer than to-morrow. Then it closes for the season. Michael Erle is played this evening, with H. R. SCOTT, C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY and Miss MESTAYER. Two amusing farces this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Aged Long Islander.

A gentleman writes to the *Commercial Advertiser* about a veteran clergymen, Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE, *now living at Astoria, L. I., in the* 96th year of his age. Says the writer: "His memory is very clear, recalling not only the early events of his life, which are usually present to the minds of the aged, and pass like panoramic views before them, but the more recent facts which have taken place under his observation, are narrated with a precision as to time and place, which is truly wonderful." He furnishes the following memoranda from the hand of the veteran himself:

ASTORIA, Jan. 16, 1855.

I was licensed to preach the Gospel on the 1st of January, 1785. I was ordained and installed pastor of the Fourth Church in Southold, (called Cutchogue,) Suffolk County, L. I., on the 28th of June, 1787. I was dismissed on the 9th of September, 1797, and was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brookhaven, called Setauket, same County, on the 27th day of the same month. I was born on the 11th day of January, 1760, in the town of Stafford, Hartford Co., Conn. (but now Tolland County.) I joined the Revolutionary army with an elder brother, in the month of January, 1776, at Roxbury. I aided in building the fort on Dorchester Neck, by which the British army, commanded by Tom SAGE, was driven out of Boston. I marched with the army to New-York; soon after, our army left New-York—in August. I was in the battle of Throg's Point, where they landed above Kingsbridge. Soon after this I was in the battle of White Plains. In both of these battles the two armies were separated by the darkness of the evenings.

On the 7th of December, 1777, I was in the battle of White Marsh, 15 miles above Philadelphia, where the British were robbing the inhabitants, assisted by the mean and infamous Tories. In this battle I was severely wounded; my brother also was wounded, but not so badly and injuriously as myself. He was remarkably preserved. He had eleven musket-ball holes through his outside garments. After this, he was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the storming of Stony Point. He served five years, and myself three years. The King of Zion gave us our freedom. May our nation always give the praise and glory to His holy name. I am your brother in the Gospel of the divine and lovely Jesus. ZACHARIAH GREENE.

☞ Highway robberies are getting to be of frequent occurrence on Long Island—its town and country. A few days since a young man named MARLOW ADAMS, the driver of a "Mineral Water" wagon, was stopped near Hempstead by two Irishmen, and robbed of $16. Another attempt at robbery was made on Sunday night on a young man at Hempstead, while passing over the road leading to Greenwich Point. In place of money, the highwaymen received a blow on the head, which for a moment stunned him and gave the young man an opportunity to escape. In Brooklyn and vicinity scarcely a night passes but what some person is stopped and money demanded, and very frequently [illegible]

☞ Judge Mitchell, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, announced his intention of delivering decisions in the cases of appeals from Justices' Courts, this morning.

☞ St. Joseph Church, Roman Catholic, a small building recently erected on Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated on Sunday morning last.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.—Hon. MARK W. IZARD, the new Governor of Nebraska, has twice been President of the Arkansas Senate, and once Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, where he has resided for twenty-four years. He is a native of Kentucky, and said to be a fine specimen of a pioneer, being over six feet in height.—*Union.*

VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday morning, that a communication has been sent to the Adjutant-General of Militia, from parties in this city well qualified for the task, offering to enrol a corps of volunteers here for service in Canada, or, *if desired by the Imperial Government, in the next campaign against Russia.*—*Montreal Herald., Jan. 18.*

Appointments by the President,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

William H. Endicott to be Deputy Postmaster at Nevada City, Nevada County, State of California, in place of R. A. Davidge, removed.

Robert F. Davis to be Deputy Postmaster at Coloma, El Dorado County, State of California, in place of A. D. Wadsworth, moved away.

Thomas Carbery, Lewis Carbery, Nicholas Callan, John D. Clarke, Joseph N. Pearson, John H. Goddard, William S. McCormick, Henry Beaver, Pierce Shoemaker and William Waters, to be Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia, to take effect from the 20th inst., when their present commissions expire.

MARRIED.

In New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. S. F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. D. HOPKINS, formerly of Washington City, D. C., to Miss CAROLINE M., eldest daughter of B. Halpin, Esq., of the former place.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Royal Hawks, at his residence, No. 397 Bleecker, NATHANIEL H. CURTIS, of New-Utrecht, L. I., and Miss REBECCA SYLLOE, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

In Cambridge, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. Dagget, Mr. CALEB BRINTON, Jr., of Wawarsink, Chester County, Pa., to Miss HARTIE M., daughter of Gen. John A. Granger.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 22, SOPHIA, relict of the late John Jacob GANTZ, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, J. Francis Gantz, and her son-in-law, James M. Tuthill, John D. Sloat, James Cuthell, and Joseph Umpleby, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, from No. 252 Washington-st., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, SARAH ANN, wife of Joshua A. Clark, and eldest daughter of Agnes and the late Curtis Mitchenck, in the 28d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, FANNY, daughter of Wm. J. and Mary Averell, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 46 St. Mark's-place, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 21, PAUL YOUNG, in the 26th year of his age, brother to Edwin and James B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 28 Dominick-st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday morn., Jan. 22, WARREN PERLY, son of J. Warren and Julia E. Brown, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 128 West 17th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 22, GEORGE SMITH, aged 22 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 48 Mulberry-st., this evening, 23d, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 21, WILLIAM T. RAMAGE, jr., aged 22 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, in 6th-st., between 4th and 5th ave.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 22, Mrs. MARGARET BEARD, wife of William Beard, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, William Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 34 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 22, Mr. HENRY, aged sixty-one years.

At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. CATHERINE, wife of Anthony Chapin, Esq., early of this City, aged 62 years.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 21, of croup, DANIEL WESTERVELT, son of Robert and Mary Ann Murray, aged 3 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 48 Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 22.

$500	Indiana State 5s	82	100	Cumb'land Coal Co. sd	20
6,000	do	82	50	do	20
11,000	Virginia 6s	90	100	do	20
10,000	do	90	250	Reading R. R.	74
4,000	Missouri 6s	89	200	do	74
2,000	do	89	100	do	74
2,000	do	89	100	do	74
1,000	Louisiana 6s	75	100	do	74
1,000	Michigan 6s	95	100	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	97
1,000	do	95	100	do	97
2,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. bds	82	50	do	98
1,000	Erie Income Bds. s2	100	50	do	98
1,000	Erie Bonds of '83, s3	91	50	do	98
1,000	do	91	50	do	98
1,000	do	91	50	do	98
4,000	Erie Bonds of '85	91	100	do	98
14,000	do	100	100	do	98
40,000	do	93	100	do	98
10,000	do	93	100	do	98
10,000	do	93	100	do	98
2,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	79	100	do	98
2,000	do	79	100	do	98
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	72	50	do	98
5,000	do	100	72	50	do	98
5,000	do	100	72	200	do	98
5,000	do	100	72	200	do	98
1,000	do	72	100	do	98
10,000	N.Y. C. R.R. Bs b60	89	50	do	98
2,000	Bank of America	104	100	do	98
5	Bank of America	104	100	do	98
10	Continental Bank	99	200	do	98
25	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	19	47	do	98
40	Canton Co.	42	22	100	do	98
200	do	b10	22	100	do	98
20	do	s3	22	100	do	98
200	Nic. Transit Co.	6	19	100	do	98
50	do	s30	19	125	Harlem Railroad	23
25	do	19	100	do	23
20	do	19	100	do	23
20	do	19	100	do	b60
25	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	300	100	do	23
100	do	b60	100	do	b60
250	do	b60	100	Reading Railroad	74
50	Hudson River R. R.	39	100	do	b30
50	do	s30	50	do	74
50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	60	100	do	s30
300	do	100	50	do	74
10	Ch